The New-York Times.

VOL. XI---NO. 3247. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS

GLORIOUS VICTORY.

THE FALL OF FORT DONELSON.

Johnston and Buckner, the Rebel Generals, Captured.

FIFTEEN THOUSAND OTHER PRISONERS.

Escape of Floyd and Pillow with Five Thousand Men.

Floyd Denounced by the Rebels as a Black Hearted Traitor and Coward.

Heavy Losses in Killed and Wounded on Both Sides.

Immense Amount of War Material Captured.

THE OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

Flag-officer Foote Gone to Attack Clarksville.

AUTHENTIC PLAN OF FORT DONELSON.

The following brief telegrams announcing the surrender of Fort Donelson to the land forces under Gen. GRANT, were received in this City, yesterday, and appeared in "Extras" and in the afternoon papers.

CHICAGO, Monday, Feb. 17.

FORT DONELSON surrendered yesterday forenoon.

Gen. BUCKNER and JOHNSTON, with 15,000 rebels, are prisoners.

Gen. FLOYD, by his great experience in the business, stole away with 5,000 men on Saturday night.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Feb. 17.

Fort Donelson surrendered yesterday forenoon. Fifteen thousand prisoners were taken, including Gens. BUCKNER and JOHNSTON.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Feb. 17.

Dispatches from Gen. GRANT to Gen. HALLECK announce the surrender of Fort Donelson, with 15,000 prisoners, including Gens. JOHNSTON, BUCKNER and PILLOW.

Further official advices from Fort Donelson say that Gen. FLOYD escaped during the night, and the rebels in the fort denounced him as a black hearted traitor and coward.

The enemy is known to have had thirty thousand troops, fifteen thousand of whom are our prisoners. Five thousand escaped, and the rest reported killed and wounded, or otherwise disabled. Our loss is not stated, but the slaughter in our ranks is mentioned as terribly severe.

The casualties on the gunboats at Fort Donelson were as follows: On the *St. Louis* there were three killed, including P. R. RILEY, of Cincinnati, two wounded, among them Lieut. KENDALL.

On the *Louisville*, five sailors were killed, four were slightly wounded, and two severely, each having both arms shot away.

On the *Carondelet* four were killed, six badly wounded, including WILLIAM HINTON, the pilot, and two severely wounded.

On the *Pittsburgh* two were wounded.

The force *en route* for Fort Donelson had mostly come up, and were located on the left.

Gen. LEW WALLACE, with the steamer *Missouri* and the Eleventh Indiana Regiment, arrived on Friday.

NEWS RECEIVED IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 17.

Gen. MCCLELLAN has received a dispatch fully confirming the capture of Fort Donelson.

NEWS RECEIVED FROM RICHMOND.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Feb. 16, } via BALTIMORE, Monday, Feb. 17. }

By a flag of truce to-day, we learn that Fort Donelson surrendered to Gen. GRANT yesterday.

Gens. PILLOW, FLOYD, JOHNSTON and BUCKNER were taken, together with 15,000 other prisoners.

DETAILS RECEIVED LAST NIGHT.

The following more detailed dispatches reached the City, last night, from the points indicated in the dates:

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Feb. 17.

Fort Donelson surrendered at 9 o'clock yesterday morning to the land forces. The gunboats were present at the time. *An immense amount of war material are among the trophies of the victory.*

Gen. FLOYD skulked away the night before the surrender.

The gunboat *Carondelet* has arrived at Cairo with a large number of our wounded. Many have also been taken to the Paducah hospital.

This city is wild with excitement and joy. The news was read at the Union Merchants' Exchange, creating the most intense enthusiasm. "The Star Spangled Banner" and the "Red, White and Blue" were sung by all present, after which they adjourned and marched to headquarters, twelve or fifteen hundred strong, where three rousing cheers were given for HALLECK and FOOTE. Gen. HALLECK appeared at the window, thanked the people for the hearty demonstration, and said:

"I promised when I came here, with your aid, to drive the enemies of the flag from your State. This has been done, and they are now virtually out of Kentucky, and soon will be out of Tennessee."

The "Star Spangled Banner" was repeated, and with louder cheers for the Union the crowd dispersed.

Judge HOLT wept for joy when he heard the news. Many of the stores were closed, the city decorated with flags, and evidence of the greatest joy everywhere manifest.

Gov. YATES, Secretary HATCH and Auditor DUBOIS of Illinois, left for Fort Donelson this morning to look after the wounded Illinois troops.

A requisition has been made for all the steamboats in this vicinity to be held in readiness for transportation of troops or Government stores.

CHICAGO, Monday, Feb. 17.

A special to the *Times*, dated Fort Donelson, 16th, says:

"Fort Donelson surrendered at daylight this morning unconditionally. We have Gens. BUCKNER, JOHNSTON, BUSHROD and 15,000 prisoners, and 3,000 horses. Gens. PILLOW and FLOYD, with their brigade ran away on steamers without letting BUCKNER know their intentions.

Gen. SMITH led the charge on the lower end of the works, and was the first inside the fortifications. The Fort Henry runaways were bagged here.

The prisoners are loading on the steamers for Cairo.

Our loss is heavy—probably 400 killed and 800 wounded. We lose a large per centage of officers: Among them are Lieutenant-Colonels IRWIN of the Illinois Twentieth, WHITE of the Thirty-first, and SMITH of the Forty-eighth; Colonels JOHN A. LOGAN, SAWYER and RANSOM are wounded. Maj. POST, of the Eighth Illinois, with 200 privates, are prisoners, and have gone to Nashville, having been taken the night before the surrender. The enemy's loss is heavy, but not so large as ours, as they fought behind entrenchments.

We should have taken them by storming Saturday, if our ammunition had not given out in the night.

Gen. MCCLERNAND'S Division, composed of Gens. OGLESBIE'S, WALLACE'S and MCARTHUR'S Brigades, suffered terribly. They were composed of the Eighth, Ninth, Eleventh, Eighteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-ninth, Tortieth, Thirty-first, Forty-fifth, Forty-eighth and forty-ninth Illinois Regiments.

Gen. LEWIS WALLACE, with the Eleventh Indiana, Eighth Missouri, and some Ohio regiments, participated.

TAYLOR'S, WILLIARD'S, MCALLISTER'S, SCHWARTZ'S and DICKERS' Batteries were in the fight, from the commencement.

The enemy turned our right for half an hour, but our lost ground was more than regained.

Gen. LANMAN'S Brigade of Gen. SMITH'S Division was the first in the lower end of the enemy's works, which was done by a charge of bayonets.

As nine-tenths of the rebels were pitted against our right, our forces on the right were ready all night to recommence the attack.

On Sunday morning they were met on their approach by a white flag, Gen. BUCKNER having sent early in the morning a dispatch to Gen. GRANT surrendering.

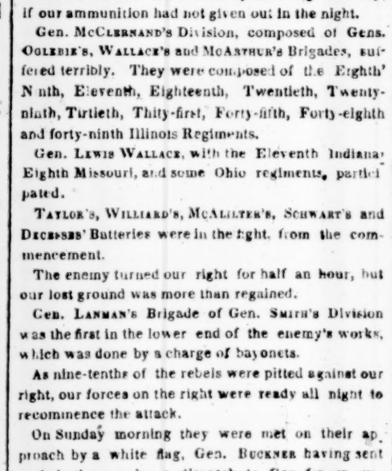
The works of the fort extend some five miles on the outside.

The rebels lose forty-eight field-pieces, seventeen heavy guns, twenty thousand stand of arms, beside a large quantity of commissary stores.

The rebel troops are completely demoralized, and have no confidence in their leaders, as they charge PILLOW and FLOYD with deserting them.

Our troops from the moment of the investment of the fort, on Wednesday, lay on their arms night and day, half the time without provisions, all the time without tents, and a portion in a heavy storm of rain and snow.

PLAN OF FORT DONELSON.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AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

THE TREASURY NOTE BILL—THE CASE OF GEN. STONE—HIS CONNECTION WITH THE SONORA GRANTS—RETURNING FUGITIVE SLAVES, ETC.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15, 1862.

The passage, by the Senate, of the Treasury Note bill, including the legal tender clause, is subject of very general congratulation among the friends of the Administration. Among the opponents of the legal tender provision, were some of the ablest and firmest friends of the Administration, whose sincere desire for the most effective support of the Government cannot for a moment be justly questioned. They honestly believed the policy injudicious, and made strenuous fight in support of their theory. But the overwhelming necessity existing for the measure is a stronger argument than anything offered against the bill, and secured the decisive vote of 30 to 7. Having made their record, the opposition yielded with excellent grace, and the Democratic opponents in both Houses confess to a sense of relief when the bill, legal tender and all, had passed. There are few members who would care to assume the responsibility which would have rested upon them in the event of the defeat of the measure, and the risk of the consequences to themselves of the financial panic that would speedily follow the admitted bankruptcy of the Government.

Now that the bill has passed, it is but just that due credit should be awarded to the author of the legal tender scheme, the Hon. E. G. SPAULDING, Member of Congress, from the Buffalo (N. Y.) District. It was Mr. SPAULDING who originated the proposition to force a fixed paper currency upon the country by making Treasury Notes a legal tender. His practical knowledge and experience as a banker and financier early disclosed to his own mind the fact, which since then has become so patent to overwhelming majorities in each House of Congress and the country, to wit, that no other scheme could possibly provide for the wants of the Government *in time* to save it from absolute financial ruin. He gave the subject unremitting study and attention, devoting to it the entire holiday season, and maturing, finally, a measure which has received the indorsement of the Administration and of Congress, and withstood the combined assaults of selfish and honest opponents alike. He has reason to be proud of the triumph he has achieved, and the country will not soon forget his services.

The caption given to my letter of Tuesday evening in regard to Gen. STONE's arrest, seems to convey more than your correspondent feels at liberty to assume. In one sense it is true, my letter was the "statement of a personal friend." Permit me to state, however, that I do not claim intimate acquaintance with the General, nor have I a right to assume that *he* knows me as "a personal friend." I doubt whether he would remember my name if mentioned to him, for the only occasions of my ever coming in personal contact with him were during the excitement of last Spring, when actively loyal men at Washington met only for business and not to cultivate friendships. It is due to Gen. STONE that I should disclaim such relations to him as would imply that I am able to make his strongest defence. What I have said of him was written without consultation with or hint from any of his associates. It was the spontaneous tribute of one whose sense of justice revolts against a *verdict of guilty* against any man upon mere accusation; and the testimony of one who, by chance, had in his possession what he believed to be important and interesting facts bearing on the case. Notwithstanding his slight personal acquaintance with Gen. STONE, your correspondent is familiar with much of his history, both on this side of the Continent and on the Pacific coast.

Gen. STONE proves no exception to the rule which the TIMES occasionally has illustrated by citing the figure of the dog at which all the little curs bark if once he is in trouble. Last Winter and Spring, when he was the confidant of the Lieutenant-General, and trusted with a power by abuse of which he could have surrendered this Capital to the traitors in a single night, he was everywhere praised, and his antecedents were proudly pointed to as evidence of his fitness for so responsible a position. Now—alas! for the meanness of weak human nature—when his star is temporarily eclipsed—when he is bound, and powerless to parry the poisoned thrusts aimed at his reputation, correspondents betray the Press by spurious charges, insinuated rather than boldly expressed, which are designed to create the impression that his antecedents have been bad, and the natural precedents of treachery and the worst public crimes.

Your correspondent undertakes to denounce, as entirely erroneous, the implied charge that Gen. STONE was ever engaged in fillibustering or other discreditable pursuits in the Mexican State of Sonora. The facts are these: The Central Government of Mexico some years ago made a contract for the survey, on its behalf, of all the public lands in Sonora. That contract fell into the hands of a company of respectable citizens of California, who employed STONE as a civil engineer to superintend the survey. It was solely in the execution of this duty that he was in Sonora. But the *local* authorities of that State disapproved the contract, and did what South Carolina and her seceding sisters have been trying to do,—they undertook to nullify and defeat the action of the Central Government. Sonora being so far removed from the seat of Government is practically almost beyond its control. The necessary protection could not be afforded to the survey, and the local authorities finally succeeded in their illegal efforts to break up the surveying party, but not until it had completed a considerable portion of the work allotted to it. In the meantime, notwithstanding the bitter hostility of the Government of Sonora toward the enterprise in which STONE was engaged, he managed with so much prudent skill as to maintain constantly the most amicable *personal* relations with the very officials who made no secret of their determination to prevent the fulfillment of his mission, and who finally drove him out of the country as the only means of overcoming his indomitable perseverance. Will anyone believe that persons even suspected of fillibusterism would have been thus treated by a people whose nightmare consists of the vision of Count Boulbons and California Crabbes in pursuit of conquest?

Such general interest is felt in STONE's case, either for or against him, that I shall be pardoned for giving the response of his friends to the prejudice growing out of the accusation that he was superzealous in efforts to arrest runaway negroes and restore them to their owners. Such conduct would hardly be expected of a Massachusetts man; and if the charge were clearly true, your correspondent would be the last to offer any palliation therefor. The facts, I am informed, however, are these: While in command on the Upper Potomac, there came within STONE's camp some negroes belonging to well known and loyal Virginians residing in their neighborhood, who had been and were rendering valuable service to our army. Their owners came after them; the negroes claimed military protection; but Gen. STONE gave them up. If this is true, did he not do exactly right? What authority had he to act otherwise? Congress has passed no law emancipating the slaves of loyal men. It *refuses* to pass a law emancipating even the slaves of notorious rebels, unless they are actually employed in rebel service. The President of the United States has not ventured to issue any edict whatever prescribing a general rule of action in the case of fugitives from labor. No department of the Government finds authority to supply the omission. Why, then, expect Gen. STONE to do that which neither the President, Congress, nor the Departments dare? Gen. STONE's friends feel assured that he will be acquitted with honor of all the charges upon which he is to be tried. They ask that public opinion will not convict him on *ex parte* testimony on other charges on which he is *not* to be tried, and to which, therefore, he can make no defence. It is not mercy they plead for him; they demand only the simplest justice.

I have been asked, this evening, what I alluded to in the paragraph in my last, which seemed to convey the impression that Gen. MCKINSTRY had accomplices in misconduct in the Western Department, who ought to be exposed. Let me answer here, I do not mean to assume Mr. MCKINSTRY's guilt. He is entitled to a trial before that verdict is recorded. But it is said here that the reason why he is denied a trial, though he has been in confinement ever since the middle of November last, is that *his trial would expose to the public gaze, as the parties, who used him to the public wrong, the friends of somebody who has power at court.* Mr. LINCOLN and Secretary STANTON would do well to look into this affair, and bring the truth out, no matter who it hurts. They are not willing parties to the suppression, and probably do not suspect the fact that improper personal considerations are at the back of it. S.

ANOTHER JOB FOR SECRETARY STANTON—INEFFICIENCY OF THE ORDNANCE BUREAU—AN EXPEDITION FOR GEN. HEINTZELMAN—M'CALLUM IN THE WAR DEPARTMENT—INTERFERENCE OF EUROPEAN POWERS—THE WESTERN GUNBOATS—GEN. FREMONT, MARSHAL LAMON, ETC., ETC.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 15, 1862.

In arresting Gen. STONE the Secretary of War has stopped short, I am afraid, of the point which the necessities of the Government demand he should attain. Efficiency, if not the public safety, demand changes in some of the Executive Departments, to which a man of his energy and penetration cannot much longer remain blind. Prominent, most prominent, among them, that most imperatively calls for reformation, is the central bureau of the Ordnance Department. I do not know that sympathy with rebellion can justly be charged against Gen. RIPLEY. But to another charge, almost as flagrant, he certainly is fairly liable. No man that has had to do with his Department could have failed to be most strongly impressed with the feeling that he is utterly incompetent for the proper discharge of the heavy and responsible duties of his position. The Army Register shows that Gen. RIPLEY entered the service in June, 1814, as a Second Lieutenant of artillery. He must have been at that time at least 21 years of age, as he was a graduate from the Point—so that probably he is now nearly, if not quite, 70 years of age, and, with perhaps a half-dozen exceptions, the *oldest* man in the service. He has never been remarkable for vigor of intellect or energy of action. He has always been wedded to the oldest of oldest arms and thinks to-day that the *ne plus ultra* of weapons is the old flint-lock musket and the smooth-bore 3-pounders, with which he was first acquainted in the days when he was a boy at the Academy. Every improvement proposed is at once condemned by him and not one has been adopted except against his determined opposition. In addition to this educated prejudice, he is paralyzed as it were by the infirmities of age and the enervating influence of Washington life. He is said to be honest in the discharge of his duties, and I believe he is so. But honesty is but a personal qualification, and which though possessed by the chief, does not always permeate and control the entire department. Credulous and imbecile integrity are but poor safeguards against the wily and insinuating, and I am much mistaken if a large quota of the mistakes and rascalities of the war do not eventually settle down "of record" on the books of Gen. RIPLEY's bureau. It would be some relief if the second in authority under Gen. RIPLEY was capable of redeeming the inefficiency of his chief. But in the qualities that the first lacks the second is entirely deficient. Besides, the Investigating Committee of the House of Representatives have most clearly established that Colonel MAYNADIER is less worthy of public trust than those who are in arms against the Government. That he is not now in the rebel capital, is because the chiefs of the conspiracy would give him only the second position in the Ordnance Bureau, instead of the head, which he demanded. Until these loads are removed from the Ordnance Department, and live men like HAGNER, or DYER, or KINGSBURY are put where their genius, their attainments and their progressive spirit can be infused through the Ordnance Bureau, Secretary STANTON will find it a heavy dragging with that branch of the service. At another time, I shall endeavor to illustrate, by well-known facts, some of the assertions I have made—though Secretary STANTON can hardly move without becoming entangled in them, without my calling attention to their existence.

The weather is like Spring to-day. It was cold for a day or two, and a crust of frost was made that would hold a horse or even a lower depths of mud into which he would before become lost. This lasted, however, but a short time, and now again the roads are impassable. The mud is in that liquid state that it does what our army here cannot do—it moves, floating over the sidewalks and penetrating the basements.

The sickness of Secretary STANTON has been more severe and alarming than is generally known. What the papers represented as vertigo, is so near akin to apoplexy that it is very difficult to determine the difference. Vertigo sounds less alarming than apoplexy, and hence probably its general use. He was overworked, no doubt, and will overwork himself again, and may, therefore, be lost to the country almost any day, and perhaps at a time when the country can least spare him.

The business men of the country will be glad of the appointment of Engineer MCCALLUM to the Bureau in the War Department which has charge of the transportation of munitions, supplies and troops. No man in the country is more familiar with the details of railroad management—in fact, I may say that no man ever manifested so much genius as characterized his superintendence of the Erie Railroad when that great work was operated solely as a channel of traffic, and before it fell into the hands of the men who would make reports for Wall-street in utter disregard of the real facts. Mr. MCCALLUM will probably in due time take the place of Col. SCOTT, who will return to the charge of the Pennsylvania Central.

A new social institution has started up in Washington this Winter, or rather within the past month. It is the fashion now for the ladies of the Heads of Departments, and of the prominent military officers, to receive calls on Wednesdays of each week, during the middle hours of the day. At these receptions lunch or refreshments are profusely supplied. One who went the grand rounds on Wednesday is lavish in her descriptions of the "good things" she was proffered—chocolate at Secretary SEWARD's, tea and coffee at Secretary CHASE's, ice cream at Secretary BLAIR's, confectionery (*a la Mercedita*) at Secretary WELLES', punch and other substantials at Gen. MCCLELLAN's, and so on through, making a bill of fare as formidable as that of the "Chuzzlewit."

Those who would like to solve the problem whether it is possible for an expedition to strike a second or a third blow before the rebels can recover from the consternation and disaster of the first, are not a little anxious to have the experiment tried by Gen. HEINTZELMAN. It is known that he did the best fighting that was done at Bull Run; and, RUSSELL to the contrary, there was fighting done that day. It is believed that he does not know what it is to halt for breath, or to hang back for reinforcements, of which the rebels always get two to our one. The proposition submitted by Gov. CURTIN, to permit the Pennsylvania contingent of ten or twelve thousand men to be organized as an expedition, has been accepted, and it is now being fitted out at Philadelphia. If HEINTZELMAN does come to the command of a fair force, you may make sure that he will make a spoon or spoil a horn. He is one of the few army officers that "believe in it," and he would relish the opportunity to show the rebels that a Northern man can fight.

The success of BURNSIDE, and the triumphant progress of the Western flotilla, have dissipated all fears of European interference in our domestic affairs. It is presumed, in the first place, that before France or England can move, we shall have demonstrated to both those Powers that such a proceeding would not be as safe as seemed to be a few months ago. In the second place, it will be established that *cotton* will come out through the Tennessee loop-hole which PORTER and FOOTE have opened, much faster than it could be obtained from the blockaded ports of the Southern coast, and hence the seeming necessity or plausible pretext for European interference will be swept away, or buried beneath the heavy weight of the raw material which England so much needs.

By the way, speaking of the successes of FOOTE and PORTER, does it occur to you to look back and give credit, where credit is due, to the man who planned the enterprises which have yielded such abundant returns? Do you recollect that among the first charges that were brought against FREMONT was the one that he was wasting money in building gunboats to be used on the western rivers, and that an unending flood of ridicule and abuse was heaped upon what was called "his visionary scheme." FREMONT has not been permitted to reap the full harvest of the seed he planted, but the future will know that for the fall of Fort Henry, and probably for the ultimate reduction of Columbus and the clearing out of the Mississippi, the nation will be indebted to Gen. FREMONT's foresight and adaptation of means to an end. The campaign of the West is coming back to the lines upon which FREMONT stood when his triumphant career was cut short. It is demonstrated that it will be a success hereafter, only in that his well-digested plans are carried out. Thus time and circumstances are vindicating him almost before the ink is dry upon the paper that doomed him to inaction, and for a time to public censure. When justice is so speedy, who should murmur at temporary misfortunes. Who cannot afford to let the scum float to the top for a time, when it is so suddenly skimmed off. S.

Have you noticed how desperately hard it is to kill the demon of Slavery? Even here, at the capital, it shows as much vitality as the fabled hydra. In the course of some investigations made by the Senate, it became public that the jail of the District was being used for the safe keeping of persons charged with owing service and labor to other persons. In many instances it was shown that slaves were in the jail for safe keeping who were the property of persons known to be fighting in the ranks of the rebels—the owners charging with the safe keeping of their property the very Government they were endeavoring to destroy. Besides, it was shown that the management of the jail was a disgrace to any country, civilized or barbarian—the miserable beings, but half clad and half fed, being huddled together in apartments so small and filthy as to be repulsive even to the brutes who were the keepers. It would have been supposed that, these facts being made public, Marshal LAMON, who has authority in the matter, would have promptly corrected the flagrant abuses charged upon his subordinates. Instead of doing so, however, he issues a written order to these same subordinates, that they shall not *permit any person to visit the jail*, except upon his authority, and it is understood that he gave special verbal orders against Senators and Representatives and members of the Press. When this became known, his conduct was made the subject of animadversion in the Senate, and I think a resolution was passed, calling upon the Executive to correct the abuses of which such grievous complaint had been made. At any rate, Secretary SEWARD took the matter in hand, and issued an order to Marshal LAMON, commanding him forthwith to release from custody all persons not held by a regular commitment of an authorized magistrate. One would have thought that such an order would have been obeyed with alacrity by a Republican appointee of a Republican President, elected by the free people of the free North. Was it so? Let Marshal LAMON himself answer. I copy his own order:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9, 1862.

To Jailer and Guards at the Public Jail in the District of Columbia:

You will this day release from custody all persons claimed to be held to service or labor, and not charged with any crime or misdemeanor, who are now in jail, who have been there for the space of thirty days or upwards—from their arrest and commitment—and, in future, you will, in regard to persons claimed to service or labor, and not charged with crime or misdemeanor, govern yourself in strict accordance with the order to me as Marshal for the District of Columbia, of date Jan. 25, 1862, from Honorable Secretary of State. Respectfully, WARD H. LAMON,
United States Marshal, District Columbia.

This order you see is dated February 9, and that it contains internal evidence that he was in receipt of Secretary SEWARD's order as early as Jan. 25. So it took him SIXTEEN DAYS to make up his mind to do his duty. One would have supposed a humane man would have been but too willing to embrace the earliest opportunity to relieve himself from a hateful and brutalizing responsibility. But Marshal LAMON evidently is equal to the most odious exactions of the slave code. It would be gratifying if it were no worse than that he is a willing tool of an odious institution. But he evidently has the capacity to be a first-class slave-driver. It has been ascertained and stated in his place in the Senate by Senator WILSON, that between the date of Secretary SEWARD's order and Marshal LAMON's directions to his jailers to execute its behests, he had a general jail delivery of the poor unfortunates previously in his charge, his minions moving them—*a la* the old style—to the slave-pens of Baltimore and to the jails of Maryland, beyond the jurisdiction of the District. By your Congressional proceedings you will also see that Senator WILSON depicted in indignant and thrilling language a scene where LAMON's minions had lowered a man, charged with being a slave, out of a window of the jail, fifty feet high, had strapped him across a barrel and given him a severe whipping, and then taken him to the slave-pen at Baltimore. It was to afford time for such acts, and to give opportunity for its virtual veto, that LAMON so long delayed executing Secretary SEWARD's order. As if to make himself more odious to the people, Marshall LAMON has dismissed from the public service, Mr. DUVALL, the assistant keeper of the jail, through whose timely exposition the Senate first became aware of the horrors of that prison-house. This man, LAMON, is a native of Virginia. He was made Marshal of the District through some personal friendship entertained for him by some member of President LINCOLN's family. It is not probable that he will be removed—though it is impossible to conceive how he can be retained. But there are influences potent to retain known rebels in the public service, and the same may and I fear will be potent to retain one who is a blot upon human nature, and an abiding disgrace to the Administration, the country and the age. But the Senate, I am happy to say, though powerless to remove LAMON has yet the power and the will to take from him the custody of the District jail, and thus relieve humanity from a repetition of the outrages which have shocked and scandalized the moral sense of the country.

Is it not a good joke, that bill passed by Congress authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to detail officers to assist the War Department in the charter and purchase of vessels? It is said the War Department has been lame, but I will venture to say that it has exercised the power of purchasing and chartering vessels much more judiciously than the same service has been performed by the Navy. At any rate, it seems ludicrous after the MORGAN *exposé*, to pass such a law.

There is not a little indignation in the public places against the outrageous language used towards Mrs. LINCOLN by the illustrated papers, in describing the late ball at the White House. Not content with giving a vile caricature of a human being, and underlining it "Mrs. LINCOLN," *Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper* talks of "the exquisitely moulded shoulders and arms of our fair Republican Queen, the whiteness of which were absolutely dazzling; and again "her coronet wreath was in perfect keeping with her regal style of beauty;" and still again, "Mrs. LINCOLN possesses that rare beauty which has rendered the Empress of the French so celebrated as a handsome woman." Can it be doubtful if any mother of grown children could feel anything but mortification and disgust at seeing herself thus spoken of in a public print? Mrs. LINCOLN may be susceptible to such fulsome flattery, but I hope she is not. At any rate, it seems repugnant to good taste that any paper should give publicity to what is either malignant satire or a gross exaggeration.

Has the death of BERNARD DONALLY been chronicled in the TIMES? It should be. He died suddenly, on Friday, from a rupture of a blood-vessel. The deceased had a wide reputation, a few years since, for one of the most telling political expoits that history records. It was he, you recollect, who obtained from then Governor and now Gen. WISE that celebrated letter which was read at the Delavan House, in Albany, and which proved such a mighty weapon in the hands of the Caggerites, as we used to call them.

The defence of STONE by "J. W. S.," published in the TIMES a few days since, speaks more for the head of the writer than for his judgment. He is evidently not familiar with the facts, or he could not have committed the mistake of telling the public that Gen. BAKER was only executing his own wishes in the disastrous affair at Ball's Bluff. He seems never to have read the blood-stained orders from STONE which were found upon the body of Col. BAKER, and which it is well known nothing but a soldier's sense of duty induced BAKER to attempt to execute. Nor was BAKER anything more than a Colonel. He never held any commission above that, and therefore STONE could not have been influenced by the question of rank. "J. W. S." is a warm friend, and I presume, like most warm friends, a cordial hater. Perhaps both these qualities induced him to write. But he is also generally just. Let me admonish him, that in this case justice demands that the guilty living should be left to his fate, and the innocent dead to the peaceful repose of the tomb, to which he was so prematurely hurried. PAUL.

A GENERAL VIEW OF THE ALLOTMENT SYSTEM—FIVE MILLIONS A YEAR SET APART FOR NEW-YORK FAMILIES—THE DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED, AND DANGERS STILL AHEAD—THE DUTY OF NEW-YORK CITY—FAMILIES SHOULD ACKNOWLEDGE RECEIPTS OF MONEY.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 16, 1862.

Messrs. ROOSEVELT, DODGE, and BRONSON, the Commissioners appointed by the President, under the law of Congress, to visit the regiments of New-York State Volunteers, and procure the allotment, by the soldiers, of a part of their pay, for the support of their families, have nearly finished their work in the Army of the Potomac and at Fortress Monroe. The New-York Volunteers in BURNSIDE's Expedition were visited before the regiments left Annapolis. The service performed by these Commissioners has been extremely hard, but they have performed it with a fidelity and self-sacrifice that commands general praise. They have borne their own expenses throughout, the law allowing them no compensation; and they have incurred outlays besides, in putting the law in operation, that ought not to have fallen on them. The only assistance they have had, from first to last, has been in the occasional use of idle horses, in stables at Washington, belonging to the Government; but this use of the horses was an actual economy to the Government, for the Commissioners paid for their keeping, while they had them in use. The apprehension of many, at the time the Allotment law was passed, that it would be perverted by Commissioners to selfish ends, has, so far as New-York State is concerned, proved signally unfounded. The efforts of her Commissioners have been wholly directed to inducing the soldiers to make allotments to their families. The means adopted by the soldiers for conveying the money home have been left to themselves, the law of Congress not contemplating that the money should be handled by agents, bankers or corporations, but paid directly from the Sub-Treasury, to the order of the individuals for whose benefit the soldiers set it apart. The calculations, therefore, of the suspicious, that the New-York Commissioners must certainly be in the interest of some banks or bankers that would pay them liberally for their influence in giving direction to the allotment money, have been wholly unjust. The question is rather a stumbling-block to many in this selfish age. Is it possible that there are men who will give their time, thoughts and energies, for months, in the dreary winter time, amid snow, rain, sleet and mud—an unutterable combination of discomforts on the line of the Potomac—visiting every regiment from New-York State, and talking to every company in each regiment, and as nearly as possible to every man in a company, trying to prevail on them to remember their poor families at home, and do something for their relief. These Commissioners bear their own expense meanwhile, suffering many mortifying repulses and discouragements from men in authority, whose positions, if not whose impulses, should teach them to respect so noble a charity—and all at their own expense, and without hope—without thought even of a fee or a reward, save the self-satisfaction of having done something for their country in the hour of need! Save many thousand soldiers from hardness of heart and total oblivion of home, and many wives and children from dishonor and want? Is it possible that there are such men yet to be found? I am glad to answer that there are; and that Messrs. ROOSEVELT, DODGE and BRONSON have been performing precisely such noble and immeasurable charity; not less illustrious in the intelligent judgment of mankind, than the most heroic deeds performed in martial strife.

But with all their praiseworthy efforts the Commissioners will not have that return for their labors that their self-sacrifice deserves. On paper their success is really remarkable. If all the allotments they have induced New-York volunteers to make and sign their names to, were carried out, the monthly return of money to families in the State—one half at least to the City—would be over *four hundred thousand dollars*, or at least *five millions* a year. But it is deeply to be regretted that the Commissioners have been, and are still, closely followed by the machinations of sutlers and other interested persons, who find their wicked gains lessened by the improved morals of the soldiers. In some cases where the sutlers themselves have not dared to interfere, they have hired agents to spread doubts and suspicions of the good intent of the Commissioners, and to persuade the men to withdraw the allotments they had agreed to. These mischievous efforts have succeeded in reducing the allotments from ten to fifty per cent., according to the material of the regiments. Probably the loss to families through the operations of these unscrupulous and wicked men, will amount to an aggregate of twenty-five per cent., or one million dollars on the work the Commissioners have so faithfully performed. It is further stated, and I fear with some truth, that the United States Paymaster and his assistants yield a reluctant compliance with the allotment law, on the ground that the preparation of the allotment drafts for the soldiers to send home increases the labor of their offices! Will not Secretary STANTON, by a general order, protect the charity that Congress has inaugurated, and that philanthropy applauds?

Another source of apprehension to the Commissioners is from the presence in the camps here of a new set of Commissioners, representing the City Council of New-York, who, it is alleged, are trying to persuade soldiers to renounce the allotments already made on the application of Messrs. ROOSEVELT, DODGE and BRONSON, and make new allotments, which shall be paid into the City Treasury, and be thence distributed to their families. The fear is that this competition in camp for the allotments will excite distrust in the minds of soldiers that there is some selfish scheme at the bottom—a suspicion that the sutlers will not fail to encourage—and that the result will be, not only the renunciation of present allotments, but an absolute refusal to make any others. The consequent loss to helpless families, and to the City, that must otherwise save them from starvation, will be disastrous. These Commissioners cannot certainly be carrying out their instructions, and Mr. STOUT should see to it. The true policy of the City, and of every citizen of genuine pity and humanity, is to *sustain* the work already done by Messrs. ROOSEVELT, DODGE and BRONSON, and not cause one dollar to be withdrawn by the soldiers with the hope of having it allotted otherwise. If the Volunteer Commissioners from New-York City wish to visit camps and canvass for allotments, they should visit those that have not been canvassed by the present Commissioners; for then there will be no danger of destroying any part of the laborious and successful work already done. Or if they do visit the camps already canvassed, it should not be to *impair* the present allotments, but to encourage and uphold *them*, to increase them if possible, and to induce those soldiers to imitate the good example set, whom the present Commissioners failed to persuade.

The first allotment money of New-York soldiers will begin to reach their families this month. It is hoped that the Press generally in the State will urge the wives and friends receiving remittances to write early and thankful letters to camp, acknowledging the acceptable gift. Nothing will so much cheer the soldier in the sacrifice he has made, and so much confirm him and others of his mess, in the wise and humane policy of keeping up a liberal allotment system, which a wholesome public opinion in camp will soon make universal. No movement recorded in history is so well calculated to save men from the hardening and brutalizing effects of war, as this of regular allotments by soldiers for their families at home; and if it shall succeed ultimately from the present happy beginning, and become a permanent institution in armies, Messrs. ROOSEVELT, DODGE and BRONSON will need no other memorial of a valuable and well-spent life than their part in the noble work.

YORK.

"Stone and Ives."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of the 13th appears an article with the above title. Now, I do think we ought to act with some more regard to fairness and justice. Once we accounted people innocent until they were proved guilty, but of late it seems to be the other way, and, on suspicion however slight, we now are ready to conclude that persons are guilty, and so to hold them until they prove their innocence. The former rule is certainly the more equitable, enlightened and Christian; let us not depart from it.

As to "Dr. IVES," I know nothing about him personally, but his reputation is bad, notoriously bad, and has been so for years. Not so with Gen. STONE. He has always maintained a good reputation, and this ought certainly to shield him from such gross assaults upon his integrity and honor as is attempted in the article alluded to.

My own acquaintance with Gen. STONE commenced shortly after his graduation at West Point, and I found him to be a most honorable, consistent, christian man. Nor have I ever heard or known of anything since that time, tending in the least to impeach such reputation. All through the Mexican War, he conducted himself nobly and bravely, winning in a remarkable manner the esteem and confidence of his superior officers. Since then he seems to have enjoyed the full confidence of those who have had opportunities enough to detect disloyalty in him, and had it been there, would most certainly have discovered it, or at least would have had their suspicion so far excited as not to have placed him in the responsible position he has held on the Potomac.

For my own part, there was no man in the army in whom I more entirely confided than in Gen. STONE. That he is guilty of the base charges laid against him I think impossible. If he is guilty, I certainly would be the last one to apologize for him. Personal and esteemed friend as I regard him, under a fair showing of such treason and guilt as the charges embody, I would have nothing to say in his behalf. But do let us refrain from such injustice as this, of dragging him down to a level with men generally accounted unprincipled and base. Let us have patience and await a due investigation of the case. Let us in the name of common humanity, give the accused an opportunity to make his defence, and fairly to meet the testimony which accuses him, before fastening upon a hitherto upright man, such severe guilt. W.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

The American Question—Effect of the Declaration of Neutrality—Mr. Seward and the Stone Obstructions—Trouble Brewing in the Mexican Expedition—Arrival of Mr. Slidell, &c.

PARIS, Friday, Jan. 31, 1862.

The American question has fallen suddenly almost out of sight. The change is so sudden and palpable as to be scarcely credible.

After the Emperor's neutrality declaration in the opening discourse to the Chambers comes the diplomatic *résumé* of M. THOUVENEL, contained in the *Exposé de la Situation de l'Empire*, addressed to the legislative bodies, and in which document the Foreign Minister not only reiterates the determination of his Government to remain neutral, but declares it as their wish that the United States may remain unbroken and intact. To this we may join the dispatch of Lord LYONS, explaining the motives and intentions of the American Government on the subject of the stone blockade, and we have a combination of facts in favor of non-intervention which renders the friends of secession abroad utterly desolate and without hope.

Those journals which constantly defend the North and the Union on the question of civil war—the *Temps*, the *Journal des Débats*, the *Opinion Nationale*, the *Presse* and the *Siècle* are naturally jubilant at the happy turn in affairs, and the more so as there is not a single writer on either of these papers, so far as we have been able to learn their private opinions, but who believed that there would be a combined intervention before a month. On the other hand—the three Ministerial papers which had been given up totally to the interests of secession—the *Constitutionnel*, the *Patrie* and the *Pays* are as silent, for two days past, on the American question as if that part of the globe's surface had never existed. Their astonishment, and no doubt their indignation as well, must have been great, to be thus betrayed by the Government whose very faults they are always ready to defend. But the fact is, the Ministerial papers, accepting the secession sentiments of certain *chefs de bureau*, whom we could name, as speaking the sentiments of their masters, were thus led into the grave error which they now escape by a significant silence.

One of the writers who constantly took secession views on the American question, and was the most persistent in his predictions of an Anglo-French intervention, backs out of the embarrassing position in the following very weak and awkward manner: "The declaration of quasi-neutrality made by the Emperor on the American question, at the opening of the Chambers, may be interpreted to mean that a delay of some months will be given to the two States which divide America, in order to be edified on the ulterior chances of the conflict; and that if toward the middle of Summer the conflict be not terminated in favor of one or the other party, it will then be decided what measures are necessary to be adopted in order to protect the interests of neutrals."

The reply of Mr. SEWARD to Lord LYONS on the subject of the stone obstructions at Charleston is regarded here as a perfect annihilator, and elevates Mr. SEWARD's reputation as a diplomatist to the first rank. Notwithstanding the sympathy of the French with the English on the *Trent* affair, the French do not follow the English in their other demonstrations toward the United States, and John Bull is fast falling into that condition of ridicule which the French regard as his normal condition. Four or five times since the commencement of the civil war John Bull has sought a pretext for intervention, and as often has he been defeated by the good sense of the American Government; the French are curious to know what next he is going to invent, and in advance they are prepared to laugh at his silliness and discomfiture.

The supplementary Mexican expedition was only arrested, it appears, for one or two days, and is now again in full activity for an early departure. The cause of the order of arrest remains a mystery, but in all probability was connected in some way with the candidacy of the Grand Duke MAXIMILIAN as King of the new Monarchy. It does not in any way appear that the suspension of preparations was due to the arrival of propositions from Mexico, as suggested in my last. The candidacy of the Duke MAXIMILIAN is real, notwithstanding the denegations of the Vienna journals, and will become serious the moment the opportunity for the manifestation arrives. The Emperor, however, with his usual caution, will first take possession of the country and then study the ground before committing himself to that policy. In the meantime, if the Government of the United States has a desire to defeat this policy, it has but to protest that no change of Government be fixed upon the Mexican people without first having submitted the matter to a vote at the ballot-box. The Emperor owes his origin to the ballot-box; he has since ratified and consecrated the principle by acknowledging the decision of the vote of the people in the provinces of Italy and in his own provinces of Nice and Savoy, and if demanded for Mexico he cannot consistently refuse. If the principle be adopted, the Mexican people will certainly refuse the contemplated change in their political system, notwithstanding the absurd assurances of the Paris *Patrie* to the contrary.

From all that we can learn, therefore, up to the present moment, of the intentions of the French Government toward Mexico, we have come to the conclusion that, after taking possession of the country, and obtaining satisfaction for the claims they hold against it, the French Government will propose to the people of the country a monarchy, with the Duke MAXIMILIAN as King, and that the French agents in the country will endeavor to persuade the Mexican people into this policy; but it is not thought that the French Government will attempt to force this change against any clearly declared wish to the contrary. The Grand Duke will hold himself in readiness to be accepted or rejected as the case may be.

But there is a sort of jealousy springing up between Spain and France on the subject of this Mexican Expedition, which may lead to results not contemplated in the start. Spain expected to play the big *rôle* in the business, and is now not a little astonished and indignant to find that the French are to assume that part in the drama. We are daily looking for an explosion on this new feature of the affair.

The French expedition has made arrangements for a two years' stay in Mexico. The Austrian Government, it is said, demands, in the interest of the monarchy, if it be established, that the French troops remain five years in Mexico. It is said, also, that Gen. ALMONTE, who has been the mediator in these negotiations, is going out with the French expedition; but since the General expects to be the Minister at Paris of the new Monarchy, it is more probable he will remain here.

It appears certain that the secession agents are now offering to France and England, with a free-trade treaty, the gradual emancipation of Slavery, as an inducement to take their proposed Confederacy under their powerful protection. But there is no chance now of this scheme meeting any success.

Mr. SLIDELL has arrived here, and is stopping at the Hotel du Rhin, on the Place Vendome. Mrs. SLIDELL and children arrived from London on Saturday last, and secured lodgings at this hotel for the expected Ambassador. No demonstration of any kind has taken place. Mr. SLIDELL making his entry into Paris like any other private gentleman, if we except a small gathering of his Southern friends at the depôt. A considerable amount of depreciatory biographical matter has lately been published in the Paris papers on Mr. SLIDELL, so that his lionizing will probably be limited to what the *dilettanti* call a *succès de curiosité*.

MALAKOFF.

The Emperor's Speech—Sudden Change in the Tone of the French Press Towards America—French Finances—The Emperor and the Pope—A Great Murder Case, &c.

PARIS, Friday, Jan. 31, 1862.

The satisfactory declaration of neutrality contained in the Emperor's speech, was, I can assure you, the result of a revised determination come to but a very few days before the opening of the session. What has passed in the regions of authority, I cannot exactly say, and I should be sorry to attempt to mislead. But this much is certain, that until the last week or two a very strong impression prevailed among political men of all classes in France, that the Emperor was about to recognize the rebel States. I was told so over and over again by people who move in Government circles, and a friend of mine, one of the most eloquent members of the Legislative Chamber, had, in that belief, been studying American politics for a whole month with a view of making a speech on the address against the Government, and in favor of the North. As a further confirmation of these impressions, it is material to inform you that till within three or four days before the speech from the throne was delivered, all the Government journals—the *Moniteur*, *Pays* and *Patrie*—abused the United States daily, apologized for Slavery, lauded the South, predicted the failure of Gen. MCCLELLAN's army, and echoed all the lies of the London *Times* about the "breach of the laws of nations, and of humanity in the *destruction* of the port of Charleston." M. GRANDGUILLOT, the *protegé* of Count DE MORNY, published at Dentris, in the form of a pamphlet, entitled "The Recognition of the South," a collection of all the virulent articles in the United States which he had written in the *Pays*. But about the middle of last week the cackling of all these journals suddenly ceases, and the *Patrie* without affecting to remember its own daily assertions and those of the *Moniteur*, represented the sinking of a few vessels in one of the inlets to the port of Charleston as a matter of no consequence whatever. I have little doubt that it will be shown by some future blue book, that Lord RUSSELL, satisfied with Mr. SEWARD's explanations about Charleston, and convinced that the American blockade was in point of fact "effective," according to every reasonable construction of that word as used in international law, threw cold water upon the proposals of France to interfere. Nevertheless, you will do well to watch the actions of the French Government very closely. The distress in Lyons, St. Etienne and other manufacturing districts of France is very great, and notwithstanding the announcement in the speech, that "as long as neutral rights are respected," France will confine herself to "wishes" for the end of the war, there are those who think that an excuse will be found for some sort of interference, if the blockade should last till the end of March. It is to be remembered, that the Emperor's main object at present is to favor M. FOULD's great financial operation of the conversion of the 4½ per cents, and that he therefore prophesied smooth things in his speech as much as possible.

There is a more than nominal opposition to the conversion scheme in the Chamber. The Deputies, though they have not much independence,—as, indeed, how should they have, being all but five Government nominees?—yet resite from voting a measure of this importance by beat of drum, exactly as they are ordered. In spite of the pressing instances of M. DE MORNY, they put off the nomination of their Committees on the bill from yesterday to this day. Do not suppose for a moment, however, that there is any doubt about the bill being carried. In this assembly there is often much spoken dissatisfaction, but always quasi-unanimity when it comes to the vote. As to the merits of the scheme in itself, independent opinions are fairly divided, and I do not pretend to give judgment between them. There is no doubt that the project is a loan in disguise to the extent of three hundred millions of francs, and it is equally clear that the capital of the National debt will be increased to an extent far beyond the proportionate relief afforded on the score of annual dividends. But then it is plausibly said that the 3 per cents being at 71, a small addition to the amount which would be necessary to pay them off at par is of no moment, because it would be far outbalanced by the enormous and unhoped-for public prosperity, which would be necessary to bring the price of

CALIFORNIA GOSSIP.

The Great Flood, and the Losses Occasioned by it; also the Gains—Tight Times in the Money Market—A Theatrical Contretemps.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Jan. 20, 1862.

When one has not time to write a long letter, I suppose the next best thing he can do is to write a short one, which will suit me best in the present instance, and undoubtedly the TIMES readers likewise.

The telegraph will have informed you, long ere this, that a calamity, greater than California has ever before known, has fallen upon us. Our cities have suffered by fires innumerable, but now we are having water for a change. The great Noah shower hardly exceeded what we have had for more than forty days and nights past. It has rained continually, and poured down almost unceasingly since Nov. 9. There have been but about twelve clear days during the period from that date to this, and the consequence has been that the whole country, the valleys and low lands, are under water, towns and villages swept away, farms and farm-houses washed clean, the water over many being from six to ten feet deep. The Sacramento Valley, from the mouth of the Sacramento River to fifty miles beyond Marysville, and from mountain to mountain, is submerged—covering an area of two hundred miles in length and from fifty to sixty miles in breadth—the tops of trees and an occasional house or barn roof only being visible. All the adjacent valleys are in a similar condition. In the mining districts the destruction has been equally great. Flumes, dams and quartz mills have been swept away, in many instances the people barely escaping with their lives.

The loss of stock, fences, horses, hay, grain and other property is almost beyond calculation, and will foot up millions, bringing utter ruin upon thousands. Sacramento City has been covered from two to six feet deep for a month past, and the people have been driven from their homes to seek refuge in San Francisco. Public and private houses here have been thrown open to the sufferers, and contributions continue to flow in from old and young, and committees go about from house to house seeking contributions of money, clothing and provisions, and their efforts are rewarded by donations of articles suitable to the wants of the sufferers. PLATT'S Music Hall has been converted into a temporary "House of Refuge" for the poor sufferers that come down by the evening boats from Sacramento. The California Steam Navigation Company bring down all who present themselves, free of cost. On their arrival here, the Committees take charge of them, and provide lodgings, food and clothing, and seek in every way possible to alleviate the sufferings of the poor creatures who have lost their all, and from comparative comfort are reduced to want and despair. It is a pitiable sight to see the poor women and children clustered around the stoves at Musical Hall, shivering in their wet clothes, while the ladies, who never dire for good deeds, are selecting warm, dry clothing for them. Several thousands have been already provided for in this way, and more are coming. Where it will end nobody knows. The steamboats go up daily loaded with clothing and provisions for the destitute at Sacramento, and boats are plying in all directions picking up people from the tops of houses and barns on the ranches, where they have in many instances clung with desperation for days. There are, of course, many remote localities that have not yet been reached, and a great loss of life must already have ensued. It still continues to "pour down," and the waters continue to rise, and no hopes of pleasant weather. Where it will end nobody can tell. Sacramento is a ruined city, and it will be a miracle if it can ever recover from this blow, and the whole State has received a check to its prosperity that will require years to recover from. The only consolation in all the ruin and suffering is the fact that the mountain torrents will wash out and expose to view immense quantities of gold, and when the waters do finally subside the miners will reap a rich harvest. In many instances the rivers have changed their beds, which will leave the old beds dry and enable the miners to work over the ground thus left, which will richly reward the gold seekers. Again, the deposit of soil brought down by the torrents will enrich the farms and produce immense crops the coming season; and, lastly, those grasshoppers, ground squirrels and gophers, have been destroyed almost entirely, and they had become so numerous in the valleys of late years as to render many farms almost worthless for agricultural purposes.

This is indeed the Winter of our discontent, and things look gloomy enough. Never before in the last five years has the business community known such times for money, or so "tight" a steamer a day. The usual receipts of gold in San Francisco are about a million a week. The entire amount received in the last four weeks will not exceed twenty-five thousand, and no prospect of any increase for a month or two to come, and not even then unless the waters fall soon, and the way it is now raining there is little hope of it. One sees nothing but mud, rain, and gloomy faces on all sides; what is to become of us is the universal inquiry. Men who never before failed to meet their steamer day bills have not been able, to-day, to pay a dollar, and collections have been almost nothing. A civil war in our midst, with its devastations, would be a trifle in comparison with the present state of affairs. The banks are beset and besieged with anxious applicants for "accommodation," and 3 per cent a month is willingly paid or offered for money without obtaining it. Although the banks are doing their utmost to relieve the merchants, they cannot meet the demand. Men who in ordinary times can claim accommodation to the amount of twenty thousand, are thankful for five thousand, and even three. We cannot reasonably expect much relief for two months at least, and those on your side who are expecting large remittances will be disappointed, for the money cannot be raised; they must wait.

The only amusing incident that I can think of as having occurred during the last few days, is that of the sudden departure from our shores of that pretty and talented actress, Miss JOEY GOUGENHEIM, who becoming disgusted with the gloomy state of affairs here, concluded to turn her pretty face toward Australia. Her last engagement was not very profitable, and the consequence was she got in debt—that is, her agent, Mr. EDDY, did, all the same—and his creditors, learning that he intended to give them the slip, got out warrants for his arrest, but being too old a bird to be caught in that way, a little plan was laid to frustrate their kind intentions, which was as follows: Miss JOEY embarked aboard a Dutch ship bound to Australia, to sail next morning. Mr. EDDY, with all the baggage and funds, secreted himself on board the clipper ship *Carrier Dove*, also bound out next morning for Cork—the Captain of which was to put EDDY aboard the Dutch ship outside the Bar. Both ships sailed with the ebb tide, but on getting outside, the ships stood on different tacks, and were separated some miles. The Captain of the *Carrier Dove*, old sailor like, thought more of a mile gained to windward than all the actors and actresses he ever saw, and instead of putting Mr. EDDY on board the Dutch ship squared away with a cracking breeze, which proceeding at first produced a look of wonder and open-mouthed astonishment on the part of Mr. EDDY, who demanded a compliance with the terms of the agreement, to which he received a short answer, and it was not until he became convinced that he was not in a very fair way to see Miss JOEY that he gave way to *rage*, indignation and despair. He stormed up and down deck, swearing, entreating and raving, but it was useless—"to Cork and a market" was the only alternative, and to Cork he has gone sure. On the deck of the Dutch ship a similar scene was being enacted. When Miss JOEY saw the state of affairs, and the truth flashed upon her that her wardrobe, her money and her manager were heading for Cork and she for Australia, she let herself loose and went off into a touch beyond anything she had ever given the public on the stage. She raved and stormed and tore *her* beautiful hair, screamed and cried and offered unheard of sums to be put on board the *Carrier Dove*, but the Captain smoked his short Dutch pipe very complacently, and when the pilot left the deck Miss JOEY had gone off in a tragic faint in the cook's arms, upsetting his teapot and playing the deuce with the Captain's breakfast, and is now probably a hundred miles on her voyage, minus money, minus wardrobe and minus lover—agent I mean. "Sich is life."

PODGERS.

THE TELEGRAPHIC AGENTS.—We have received a letter from Mr. CRAIG, the agent of the New-York Associated Press, taking exception to some statements concerning REUTER'S telegraph agents in Europe, made by us a few days ago. The letter is too long for publication, and we make the following summary of its points: Mr. CRAIG says that Mr. REUTER'S agent at Liverpool is also the agent there of the New-York Associated Press, and that he is a thorough-going Union man. He says further, that he has recently become familiar with Mr. REUTER'S manner of working, and is convinced that the charges which have been brought against him on various occasions in the last six months do him great injustice. Finally, he announces that an arrangement has been completed between Mr. REUTER and the New-York Associated Press by which the former is to receive the American news from the latter.—*Evening Post.*

AFFAIRS IN THE WEST.

Condition of New-Mexico—Threatening Movements of the Confederates—Fort Craig in Danger—Proclamation by Gen. Sibley.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Monday, Feb. 10, 1862.

Hon. JAMES H. HOLMES, Secretary of New-Mexico, arrived here last night, direct from Santa Fé, which place he left on the 29th ult. He brings important dispatches from Col. CANBY, commanding Department, to Gen. HUNTER and the War Department, and is also authorized, by joint resolution of the Legislature, to transact business with the Department on their behalf. At the time of Mr. HOLMES' departure, the greatest activity prevailed, in ew of the approach of (Confederate) Gen. H. H. IBLEY, with three regiments of Texan troops, and two 32-pounder guns, upon Fort Craig. He was within thirty miles of the post, to which Col. CANBY was concentrating all his available force. He had 1,500 regulars, several 24-pounders, two companies of the Colorado First Cavalry, and Mexican Volunteers, to swell his force to 4,000. At Fort Union, on the Pacos River, there were between two and three hundred regulars, and about a thousand volunteers. Fort Craig is situated on the Rio Grande, two hundred miles south of Santa Fé, while Fort Union is on the Rio Pacos, one hundred miles from the same place. All persons capable of bearing arms are being drafted into the militia, and all ammunition has been taken possession of by the military authorities. Col. CANBY was confident of his ability to maintain himself under the present invasion, but expects a more serious attack, and, if not reinforced, a destroyal of his eastern communication. He asks from Gen. HUNTER a force of 2,000 men to keep open his communications, and reinforce him if necessary. An express was sent for assistance to Denver, and the telegraph informs us that the remaining companies of the Colorado First were ordered to March under Lieut.-Col. S. F. TAPPAN, a former Kansan, and whilom correspondent of the TIMES. He was at Fort Wise with four companies when the Secretary came through.

A portion of two Mexican companies at Fort Craig had mutinied on account of not receiving their pay and having to work on the trenches. They were surrounded by the regulars and compelled to lay down their arms; and one company was disbanded, and its members distributed among the regulars. The Indians are very troublesome. The following proclamation was issued in English and Spanish by Gen. SIBLEY. This is the inventor of the Sibley tent.

PROCLAMATION OF BRIG.-GEN. H. H. SIBLEY, ARMY OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES, TO THE PEOPLE OF NEW-MEXICO.

An army under my command enters New-Mexico to take possession of it in the name, and for the benefit of the Confederate States. By geographical position by similarity of institutions, by commercial interests, and by future destinies, New-Mexico pertains to the confederacy.

Upon the peaceful people of New Mexico, the Confederate States wage no war. To them we comes as friends, to reestablish a governmental connection, agreeable and advantageous both to them and to us: to liberate them from the hand of a military despotism, erected by usurpers upon the ruins of the former free institutions of the United States; to relieve them from the iniquitous taxes and exactions imposed upon them by that usurpation; to insure and to revere their religion, and to restore their civil and political liberties.

The existing war is one most wickedly waged by the United States upon the Confederate States, for the subjugation and oppression of the latter by force, which has already failed. Victory has crowned the arms of the Confederate States wherever an encounter worthy of being called a battle has been joined. Witness the battles of Bull Run, of Manassas, of Springfield, of Lexington, of Leesburgh, of Columbus; and the capture, in the Mesilla Valley, of the whole force of the enemy, by scarcely half their number.

The army under my command is ample to seize and to maintain possession of New-Mexico, against any force which the enemy now has, or is able to place within its limits. It is my purpose to accomplish this object without injury to the peaceful people of the country. Follow them quietly your peaceful avocations, and from me by forces you have nothing to fear. Your persons, your families and your property shall be secure and safe. Such forage and supplies as my army shall require will be purchased in open market, and paid for at fair prices. If destroyed or removed, to prevent me from availing myself of them those who so cooperate with our enemies will be treated accordingly, and must share their fate.

It is well known to me that many among you have already been forced by intimidation, or swindled by fraud into the ranks of our foes. The day will soon arrive when you can safely abjure their service. When it comes, throw down your arms and disperse to your homes, and you are safe. But persist in the service, and you are lost.

When the authority of the Confederate States shall be established in New-Mexico, a Government of your choice is to be conducted upon principles with which you are familiar, and to which you are attached, will be inaugurated. Your religious, civil and political rights and liberties will be reestablished and maintained sacred and inviolate. In the meantime, by virtue of the powers vested in me by the President and Government of the Confederate States, I abrogate and abolish the law of the United States levying taxes upon the people of New-Mexico.

To my able comrades in arms, still in the ranks of the usurpers of their Government and liberties, I appeal in the name of former friendship. Drop at once the arms which degrade you into the tools of tyrants, renounce their service, and array yourselves under the colors of justice and freedom. I am empowered to receive you into the service of the Confederate States—be officers upon their commissions, the men upon their enlistments. By every principle of law and morality you are exonerated from service in the ranks of our enemies. You never engaged in the service of one portion of the old Union to fight against another portion, who, so far from being your enemies, have ever been your best friends. In the sight of God and man, you are justified in refounding a service inquitous in itself, and in which you never engaged.

Done at Headquarters of the Army of New-Mexico by me, this 20th day of December, A. D. 1861.

H. H. SIBLEY, Brig.-Gen. Army C. S.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Non-enumerated cases will be continued, and when finished, the following cases will be called: Numbers enumerated, 63, 67, 70, 72—1 P. C.—74, 75, 76, 77, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Adjourned until Wednesday, Feb. 19, 1862.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 3323, 601, 690, 701, 721, 723, 793, 613, 3003, 2997, 3009, 3047, 3049, 1005, 2959, 2957, 991, 3343, 2643, 3211. *Part II.*—Nos. 1912, 3196, 2770, 1350, 3592, 3566, 3258, 2352, 2922, 3854, 3496, 3493, 2072, 3556.

Commodore Vanderbilt and the "Battery Encroachment"—The Extension of Pier No. 1 Enjoined.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Alcox.

The People vs. *Cornelius Vanderbilt.*—This was an action instituted by Attorney-General Meyers to restrain the defendant from appropriating to his own use Pier No. 1, North River, being alleged that he had commenced extending it over the exterior lines of the harbor. It was contended that the State had supreme jurisdiction of the water proposed to be used.

The defendant claimed that the Common Council had granted him this right. The case was stated several times in this paper at the time of the argument some time ago.

The Court has now decided that the Common Council, by a "grant," could give the defendant no title, and that any pier erected would be indictable as a nuisance and liable to removal. That the State had full control of the water proposed to be used.

The injunction is granted.

Katz to Have a New Trial.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Sutherland and Ingraham.

The People vs. *Simon Katz.*—The prisoner was convicted in the Oyer and Terminer of arson in the first degree, and sentenced to imprisonment for life. The case was appealed, his counsel contending that he was in no case a principal in the crime. The Court has now granted a new trial, holding that the prisoner should have been tried as an accessory before the fact.

H. L. Clinton for prisoner.

Jurisdiction of the State Courts in Respect to the Persons and Property of Foreign Consuls.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Clerke and Leonard.

George P. Naylor et al. vs. *Francis A. Hoffman et al.*—The plaintiffs, a mercantile firm in this city, commenced an action against the defendants, who were bankers in the City of Chicago, by issuing a summons and filing a complaint for money collected by them as agents of the plaintiffs, and not paid over. The defendants being non-residents, an attachment was issued against their property here. One of the defendants, being found within the jurisdiction of the Court, was served with the summons and complaint. No attempt was made to serve the defendant Hoffman, or to compel his appearance.

All the defendants subsequently appeared, and united in a motion to set aside the attachment, on the ground that Hoffman, one of their number, was at the time the action was commenced a foreign Consul for the State of Illinois from the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and held an *exequatur* from the President of the United States.

Pending the motion, his *exequatur* was revoked, and notice transmitted to him from the State Department, and fact thereof brought to the notice of the Court by papers in opposition to the motion.

The Special Term denied the motion, and the defendants appealed to this Court.

The questions presented are, is this Court ousted of its jurisdiction over the property attached, or over the remaining members of this firm, by the fact that one member is a foreign Consul? If so, does the withdrawal of the *exequatur* remove the obstacle to its jurisdiction?

The principal point raised by the appellants is, that by the Constitution of the United States the National Courts have exclusive jurisdiction over suits for or against foreign Consuls.

The respondents contend that the clause does not apply to this case, and that it would be subversive of public policy that the Federal Courts should have jurisdiction over all the other defendants, who would otherwise come within the jurisdiction of the State Courts merely because the one is a foreign Consul.

Decision was reserved.

C. W. Prentiss for appellants; John T. Doyle for respondents.

Auction Sales—What Claim Upon Goods Consigned Has the Auctioneer for Advance Thereon?

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Barbour.

William C. Haggerty et al vs. *Lewis Haviland et al.*—The plaintiffs in this action were auction and commission merchants. Merchandise was consigned by the firm of Stone & Co. to the plaintiffs, to be sold by them on commission.

On the 13th July, 1861, the plaintiffs sold the defendants a quantity of this merchandise, amounting to the sum of $2,914. The action is now brought to recover that sum. The defendants set up for answer that, on the 10th day of July, 1861, they bought the goods of Stone & Co., and paid them, on account, $1,000, for which they claim credit in this action. The plaintiffs, in reply thereto, allege that they held and had possession of the goods, as security for their advances to Stone & Co., at the time of the alleged payment, and that their claims cannot be affected by any payment made to Stone & Co, without their request or consent.

Case still on.

A. F. Smith for plaintiffs. A. J. Dittenhoefer for defendants.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court yesterday, before Recorder HOFFMAN, William Johnson, native of New-York, 20 years of age, was tried and convicted of an attempt to commit petty larceny under an indictment for burglary in the second degree. Remanded for sentence.

Thos. Antoine, native of Cape de Verde, 27 years of age, pleaded guilty to grand larceny, in stealing $51 in money from under the pillow of Samuel Graves while he lay asleep at No. 1 Mechanics-alley. Remanded for sentence.

Peter Johnson pleaded guilty to an assault upon Geo. W. Higgins, and was fined 6 cents.

Andrew Lamott, native of Auburn, N. Y., 24 years of age, was tried and convicted of passing a $2 counterfeit bill of the New-Britain Bank, upon Joseph Merritt, of No. 112 East Eleventh-street. Remanded for sentence.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Allen.

Lynch vs. *Bischoff.*—Complaint dismissed with costs and without prejudice to an action for damages for non-performance of the contract, &c. (See Opinion.)

People, &c., vs. *Vanderbilt.*—Judgment for the plaintiff for the relief demanded, with costs. (See Opinion.)

Mott vs. *Cady.*—Complaint dismissed, with costs. (See Opinion.)

Before Justice Barnard.

Mayer vs. *Luel.*—Order settled.

Cole vs. *Freeman et al.*—Motion granted.

Thompson, Jr., vs. *Walker et al.*—Order signed.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Skinner et al. vs. Stuart et al.—Order modified so as to stay proceedings only against the defendants, Stuart & Co., and requiring the bond to be in $15,000.

Before Justice Leonard.

Simpson vs. *Holladay and others.*—The injunction is dissolved with $10 costs. Motion to the defendant Holladay to abide the event of the action.

Before Justice Barnard.

Board of Commissioners of Excise vs. *Bauer and 103 others.*—Order settled.

Monell vs. *Smith, &c.*—Motion granted, $10 costs, to abide event.

Chauncey et al. vs. James et al.—Motion denied.

In the Matter of the Petition of Ministers, Elders and Deacons of Reformed Low Dutch Church of Harlem.—Order settled.

Joyce et al. vs. Simpson et al.—Motion granted.

Benedict vs. *Ludlow.*

Rigney vs. *Ludlow.*—Motion denied.

Fernandez et al. vs. *Burrill.*—Motion denied, $10 costs.

Barron et al vs. *Lyons.*—Motion granted. Plaintiff to serve complaint within ten days, &c., $10 costs to abide event.

Barney vs. *Borst.*—Settled.

Chasteman et al. vs. *Morris et al.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Weatherbee vs. *Woodhull.*—The costs must be taxed in accordance with the fee bill in full at the time of the passage of the Code.

Brokaw vs. *Kreischer.*—Motion denied, $10 costs.

The People &c., vs. Costello.—Attachment discharged.

Scott vs. *Ferris et al.*—Motion granted with $10 costs.

Simonson vs. *Wells et al.*—Motion granted. Reference ordered.

Trimble, Ex vs. *Neylan et al.*—Motion granted.

Pike vs. *Lyons.*—Default opened on payment of $10 costs of motion, &c.

Borst vs. *Lefler et al.*—Motion granted. $10 costs to abide event.

Irving Bank vs. *Bellis.*—Motion granted on payment to defendant of $10 costs of opposing.

National Bank vs. *Dewelm.*—Motion denied, $10 costs.

Gillis et al. vs. *Fowler et al.*—Default opened on payment by defendants of $20 trial fee, $10 costs of motion, and disbursements on entering judgment.

Foster vs. *Foster.*—Referred back to take further proof as to acts of personal violence.

Mayor vs. *Hazard*—Motion granted; $10 costs to abide event.

Clark vs. *Van Ostrand.*—Motion denied, with costs.

Creary vs. *Gould—Creary* vs. *Case.*—Judgments opened in above causes on payment by defendants of $20 trial fee and $10 costs opposing motion, to open inquest within ten days. If paid within that time the motions to change place of trial granted, with $10 costs to abide event.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monoriet.

Hammill vs *Clare.*—Order referring this cause to John S. Patterson, Esq., to hear and determine the same.

Gilbert vs. *Higgins.*—Order that this cause be placed on the Special Trial Calendar, for the second Friday of March next, or trial.

Collyer vs. *Collyer.*—Order referring this cause to William H. Eltinge, Esq., to take proof.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hilton.

Stern, &c. vs. *Dexter.*—Assignment ordered by insolvent.

Maulhof vs. *Otis.*—Application for leave to sue, granted.

Playford vs. *Stevens.*—Extra allowance of $100 granted to defendant Stevens.

Gallyn vs. *Thatcher.*—Bail reduced to $2,500.

The People, &c., vs. Winch et al.—Motion granted to the extent of reducing the forfeiture to $200. On payment of that amount, and Sheriff's fees, the judgment will be vacated and discharged.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....FEB. 17, 1862.

$20,000 U.S.6s, 81 Cou.	90	25 Phœnix Bank	85
62,000 do	90	13 Bank of St. of N.Y.	75
14,000 U. S. 6s '68, Reg.	90½	85 N. Y. Central R	82½
12,000 U. S. 6s, '74, Cou.	80	250 do	82⅝
30,000 do	79⅞	50 do	s30 82⅝
35,000 Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ c. N.	99	50 do	b30 82⅝
15,000 Ohio State 6s, '86.	99	50 do	s30 82⅝
1,700 Illinois Interest '47	79	2158 do	s82½
1,800 Ill. Interest 1860.	79	100 Erie Railway	s30 35
1,000 Ill. Cou. Bds. '77	82	100 do	b10 35
5,000 Ill. Cou. Bs. '79.	82	100 do	b15 35
5,000 do	82⅝	100 do	b30 35
15,000 Ill. War Loan	78	100 do	s30 34⅞
11,000 Tenn. St. 6s. 90.	51	1150 do	35
25,000 do	50⅜	850 do	34⅞
3,000 Virginia St. 6s	54	600 Erie R. Ass. Scrip	85
5,000 Mo. State 6s. b30	4 ¼	150 E. R. Pref	s30 58⅛
9,000 do	s3 45	50 do	58⅜
2,000 do	45⅛	250 do	58⅝
30,000 do	45⅛	150 Hud. Riv. Railroad	38⅝
2,000 do	b1 45⅛	100 Harlem Railroad	12⅜
5,000 do	b30 45⅜	10 Sec. Av. Railroad	50
5,000 do	45⅜	350 Mich. Cen. R.	53⅛
4,000 Cali. State 7s	84	200 do	s30 53⅜
1,000 Minn. St. 8 ₱ c b	90	250 do	53⅜
2,000 do	90	200 do	b30 53⅝
6,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s	98⅜	100 do	b10 53⅝
11,000 N.Y. Cen. R. 7s	103	100 do	b30 53⅝
7,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s, '76	105⅜	30 M. S. & N. I. R. S	42¾
1,000 Erie 2d M. ex. '79.	104	450 do	43
10,000 Erie R. 3d M. Bs.	84⅜	20 Panama R.	117¼
2,000 Hud. Riv. 2d M. b.	85⅜	50 do	117
2,000 Erie R. 3d M. b.	90⅜	50 do	117¼
5,000 do	s30 96	100 Ill. C. R. S	s60 60
1,000 Harlem 1st M. Bs.	101	135 do	61
10,000 Mich. Cen. 8 ₱ c. 1st M. S. F. C. Bs.	101	50 do	b30 61
4,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bs	83	50 do	60⅝
5,000 Gal. & Chi. 1st M.	100⅜	50 do	s30 60⅜
10,000 Gal. & C. 1st Ex.	101	100 Clev. & Pitts R.	16⅜
5,000 American Gold	104⅜	20 Clev., Col. & C. R.	107⅜
21,500 do	b30. 104⅜	25 do	107
10,000 do	104⅜	600 Clev. & Tol. R.	44⅛
20,000 do	104⅜	400 do	44⅜
10,000 do	s60. 104⅜	850 do	44⅜
100,000 do	s30. 104	200 do	b30 44⅜
10,000 do	b30. 104⅜	50 do	44⅜
50,000 do	b30. 104⅜	100 Chi. & Rk. I. R.	54⅜
38,000 do	b30. 104⅜	100 do	54⅝
17,000 do	104⅜	50 do	54⅝
52,000 do	104	50 do	b10 54⅜
50 P.M. S. Co, ex-d.	s30 95	25 Chi. Bur. & Q. R	62⅜
100 do	opg 95⅜	50 do	b30 62⅜
300 do	opg 95⅛	50 Mil. & Pr. Du Ch. R.	20
19 do	96	30 Mil. & Pr. Du Ch. 2d P.	54

SECOND BOARD.

$40,000 U. S. 6s, '81 Cou.	90	300 Erie Railway	35⅛
5,000 U. S. 6s, '74, Cou.	79⅜	100 do	b30 35⅛
4,000 U. S. 6s '68, Reg.	90	1200 do	s30 35
2,000 Tr'y 7 3-10 ₱ c. N.	99	250 Hudson River R.	s30 38⅜
25,000 Missouri State 6s.	47	20 do	38⅞
800 Ill. War Loan	78	200 Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	b10 63⅜
4,000 do	78⅛	50 do	63
6,000 N. C. State 6s	64⅜	100 Harlem Railroad	12⅝
1,000 do	65	1000 Reading Railroad	42⅛
1,000 Cal. State 7's	84½	400 Mich. Cen. R.	53⅛
2,000 Lou. State 6's	65	50 do	b10 53⅛
1,200 Buff., N. Y. & E. M	80	50 do	53⅜
1,000 Chic. & N. W. M.	47	150 M. S. & N. I. R.	72
6,000 American Gold	104⅝	115 Panama Railroad	118
25,000 do	103⅞	100 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	60⅛
25,000 do	s30. 103¾	200 do	b10 62⅜
90 Pac. Mail St. Co. ex div	pg 16	900 Cleve. & Tol R.	45
50 do	s30 95⅜	100 do	s10 45
7 New-York Cen. R.	82⅝	300 do	45⅝
250 do	opg 82⅝	100 do	s30 45
200 do	s30 82⅝	215 Chi. & R. I. R.	85
250 Erie Railway Pref	58⅜	100 do	85⅛
50 do	b60 58⅜	100 do	b30 85⅛

MONDAY, Feb. 17—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Feb. 15, 1862, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Feb. 8:

Decrease in Loans	$1,808,065
Decrease in Specie	58,515
Decrease in Circulation	314 469
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	246,455

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury specie average of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Feb. 15, 1862.	Feb. 15, 1862.	Feb 8, 1862.
Capital	$69,307,000	$69,051,000	$69,051,000
Loans	119 880,371	141,994 192	143,802,257
Specie	37,119,040	28,114,188	28,172,663
Circulation	8,273 840	5 762,566	6,076,975
Gross Deposits	110,111,768	127,917,504	129,516,312
Exchanged	18,564 610	17,517,029	18,869,382
Undrawn	91,547,158	110,430,475	110,676,930
In Sub-Treasury	3,866,629	4,195,864	3,866,629

The Bank return excites very little interest at present. The Specie line holds steady at about $28,000,000, the sum total being but very partially affected by the export demand for Bullion. The more remarkable feature in the present return is the continued decline in the Loan and Discount average. Of this line the amount of ordinary or mercantile Discounts is the lowest known for more than ten years past. At present, it constitutes but little over one half the aggregate sum; the remainder being comprised of Government Stocks and Treasury Bonds. Another notable fact is, that the circulation has fallen below six millions, whereas the average of the past ten years has been over eight millions, seldom falling below this figure and frequently rising to nine millions.

The Street was wild with enthusiasm today, on the news from the Southwest of the capture of Fort Donelson. The Stock Exchange was happy and buoyant, and the Corn Exchange resounded with applause on the announcement of the news. The feeling is well nigh universal that the worst of our Civil War is over, and that an early return of the Border States to their allegiance is inevitable. The Gulf States, it is believed, must follow at no distant day, the first among them being Louisiana with her Sugar interest, and the renewal of the intimate relations of New-Orleans with the Upper Valley of the Mississippi and Ohio. The additional advance, under this news, in the Stock Market is 1 ₱ cent. on the Railway Shares, and 3@4 ₱ cent. on the State Stocks of Missouri, Kentucky and Tennessee. The last-named rose 6 ₱ cent on Saturday's sales, and 10 ₱ cent. on the rate current a week ago. The National securities were ½ ₱ cent higher on 7.30 ₱ cent. Treasury Bonds and 5 ₱ cents, of 1874, and steady on the 6 ₱ cents of 1881. Another remarkable change in the market was a fall of 1 ₱ cent. in Gold, which from 104¼@104½ on Saturday afternoon, fell to 103¾@104¼ at the close of business to-day. The general business of the day, it will be noticed from the official list of sales, was very large. After the adjournment of the Second Board, the full rates on the printed sales were supported on nearly all descriptions, while for some of the Railway shares the bids were advanced, ¼@½ ₱ cent. For New York Central, 82½ ex dividend, was paid for 500 shares, option of the seller to deliver in 30 days, and 82½ bid cash at the close; 60 was paid for Galena; 55¾ bid for Rock Island; buyer 30 days; 63 paid for Illinois Central; 55 for Tennessee 6 ₱ cents; 35¼@35⅜ the quotations for Erie; 58¾@59 for Erie Preferred; 96½ for Pacific Mail; 118 for Panama; 45¼ for Toledo; 53 for Michigan Guaranteed; and 22 for Michigan Southern.

The following were the bids to-day for the City Bank Shares:

Manhattan	118	Mechanics' Bk. Ass'n	75
Merchants'	85	Broadway	119
Mechanics'	90	Ocean	66
Union	85	American Exchange	80
America	96	B'k of the Republic	80
City	104	Bank of N. America	75
Phenix	85	Hanover	60
Merchants' Exchge	72	Marine	89
Leather Manufac	120	Commonwealth	70
State of New-York	74	Park	92
Commerce	76¾		

The Railway Mortgages are again very strong. The following ware the bids at the close of the morning Board:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	98	Hudson convert. '67	78
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	105	Harlem firsts, '60-'73	101
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	105⅝	Harlem seconds, '64	92
Erie firsts, '58	107	Mich. Cen 8 ₱ c. 69-72	98⅜
Erie seconds, ext. '64	100	Mich. Cen. n.f. 8 ₱ c '82	103⅜
Erie seconds, '79	104	Northern Ind. firsts	87⅜
Erie thirds, '83	96	N. ind. Goshen Line	83
Erie fourths, '80	86⅜	Ill. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 ₱ c.	80⅜
Erie 6ths, '89	76	Ill. Cen. s. f. 7 ₱ c.	92
Hudson firsts, '69	107	Mil. & P. DuC. 1st pref.	76
Hudson thirds, '75	85	Mil. & P. DuC. seconds	53

The fall in Gold has somewhat unsettled the rate of Exchange, and while the quotation of Saturday, 115@115¼ on London, is still demanded, the business thus far for the Boston mail of Wednesday is not large. The quotations on the Continent are as follows:

Paris—60 days' sight, ₱ dollar	4f. 90c.
Paris—3 days' sight, ₱ dollar	4f. 85c.
Amsterdam—60 days' sight, ₱ guilder	41¾c.
Hamburg—60 days' sight, ₱ marc banco	38¾c.
Frankfort—60 days' sight, ₱ florin	41¾c.
Bremen—60 days sight ₱ rix dollar	83¼c.

The Secretary of the Treasury thus replies to a contribution of $1,000 to the cause of the present struggle for the maintenance of the Constitution and the Union, by a citizen of the United States, at present resident in Europe. The donation comes through Messrs. CAMMANN & Co., of the New-York Stock Exchange:

"TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Feb. 14, 1862.

GENTLEMEN: I have received your letter informing me that a citizen of the United States, now in Europe, desired to contribute through you, $1,000, as a gift toward the expenses of the war.

The patriotic spirit of your correspondent, so honorably manifested, when many seem to think only of the best mode in which public calamity can be turned to private gain, is a welcome proof that the disinterested devotion to the country displayed by our brave soldiers, is emulated by other citizens whose circumstances do not permit them to share personally their trials and dangers.

His wish that his name may not be made known, may be accomplished by your depositing the sum mentioned with the Assistant-Treasurer in New-York, who will give you his certificate of the deposit, as a payment made by you on account of a correspondent in Europe, who desires it to be tendered as a gift toward the expenses of the war. If you prefer some other form of equivalent expression, the Assistant-Treasurer will, doubtless, adopt it.

Be pleased to send a copy of this note to your correspondent, as an expression of my thanks to him for his remembrance of our country. With great respect, yours truly, S. P. CHASE.

Messrs. CAMMANN & Co., New-York.

The New-Jersey Central Road, for the past year, on a Capital and Funded Debt of $5,630,000 earned in gross, $1,201,000, which, on an expense of 43 ₱ cent., netted to the Company $679,000; equal to 7 ₱ cent. on a Funded Debt of $2,000,000, and 15 ₱ cent. on a Capital of $3,630,000. The progress of the Coal Tonnage over the Road has been as follows:

	Lackawanna.	Lehigh.	Total.
1856	98,670	33,325	131,995
1857	269,950	84,841	294,791
1858	417,726	122,923	540,649
1859	455,681	183,277	638,958
1860	590,863	263,906	854,769
1861	568,860	254,345	823,214

The bills of the Bank of New-Jersey, of all denominations, are redeemed at par at the Metropolitan Bank in this City.

The Sub-

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEB. 18, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—COLLEEN BAWN.

NIBLO'S SALOON—GOTTSCHALK'S CONCERT.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—SOLD THE PLOW.

WINTER GARDEN—MARRIED LIFE—SPANISH DANCES—OUR PLEASANT NEIGHBOR.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—CON. NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

HOPE CHAPEL—No. 720 Broadway—CAPT. WILLIAMS, SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Gen. GRANT was right in his announcement, made to Gen. HALLECK on Saturday evening, that he would have possession of Fort Donelson on Sunday. At 9 o'clock on the morning of that day the fort surrendered, and thus came into our possession fifteen thousand prisoners, including Gens. JOHNSTON and BUCKNER—and some reports say also Gen. PILLOW—together with an immense amount of war material and trophies. FLOYD, the Thief, true to his instincts' succeeded in stealing away on Saturday night, taking with him some five thousand men. The entire rebel force in the position is stated as high as thirty thousand, but this is, perhaps, an exaggeration. The loss of life is necessarily very heavy on both sides, but on ours it is especially so. The news of this great success of the Union arms was received everywhere in the North with the most enthusiastic demonstrations of rejoicing. In St. Louis, Gen. HALLECK'S headquarters was visited by a joyous crowd, who, by repeated cheers, called him to a window, when he made them the following brief but significant speech:

"I promised when I came here, with your aid, to drive the enemies of the Flag from your State. This has been done, and they are now virtually out of Kentucky, and soon will be out of Tennessee."

That this great success is to be followed up immediately, may be gathered from the official dispatches of Flag-Officer FOOTE and Brig.-Gen. CULLUM. The gallant FOOTE announces his purpose to start at once for Clarksville with those of his gunboats which are available, and eight mortar-boats, with which he will make an attack upon that place—the last fortified position held by the rebels between Fort Donelson and Nashville.

The news of the evacuation of Bowling Green is fully confirmed by the dispatches which we publish this morning. Gen. BUELL, on learning this movement of the enemy, ordered Gen. MITCHELL to make a forced march to Bowling Green, to save, if possible, the railroad and turnpike bridges over the Big Barren River; but he arrived too late, as they had already been rendered impassable. Nothing was left at Bowling Green by the rebels but a few old wagons, and a portion of the town is reported to have been burnt. The whereabouts of all the rebels who have left their late stronghold is yet uncertain. The brigades of BRECKINRIDGE and HINDMAN are understood to have fallen back on Russellville, where BUCKNER and FLOYD were recently stationed, and where JOHNSTON and HARDEE were as late as last week. The concentration of so large a force in Fort Donelson, however, leads to the believe that the bulk of the rebels had been assembled on the Cumberland, with a view to disputing the passage to Nashville. A large number are probably at Clarksville, to which Commodore FOOTE has proceeded with his gun and mortar boats. The rebel CRITTENDEN is reported to be trying to organize another army at Carthage, on the south fork of the Cumberland. Meantime, in addition to the tremendous National force under command of Gen. GRANT, which has just achieved the wonderful success at Fort Donelson, General BUELL has, by this time, under his command a force numbering in the neighborhood of eighty thousand men, with which he is advancing into Tennessee. Reinforcements to the number of forty thousand have been sent into Kentucky within two or three days, from Indiana, Illinois and Ohio. The rebels are in a fair way to be overwhelmed.

At the date of the last advices from Springfield, Mo., the National Army was in vigorous pursuit of the flying rebels under PRICE, with a good prospect of overtaking them. On Friday evening PRICE was on Crane Creek, twenty-nine miles from Springfield, and the forces under Gen. CURTIS were only five miles in the rear, while Gen. SIGEL was after him by another road, with a good prospect of striking him in the flank. A considerable portion of the rebel supply train had been captured, together with several officers of prominence, and a large number of other prisoners.

Intelligence is received by flag of truce from Norfolk, and telegraphed from Fortress Monroe that fighting has been going on near Savannah, and that the city has probably been captured by the National forces. The nature of our recent advices from that quarter has led us to expect this news, and the report is most likely correct.

Secretary STANTON has issued an order thanking Gen. LANDER for his energy in driving the rebels out of that section of Virginia under his military jurisdiction.

A skirmish occurred on Linn Creek, Logan Co., Va., on Saturday, Feb. 8. Capt. SMITH, of the Fifth Virginia Regiment, with twenty-one men, surprised a squad of JENKINS' Cavalry—thirty-two in number—killing eight, wounding seven, and taking the remainder prisoners, with thirty-two horses. The loss on the Union side was one killed and one wounded. SMITH'S detachment, with the prisoners and horses, reached Guyandotte Wednesday night. Among the rebels killed was STEVENS, one of the party who murdered three of PIATT'S Zouaves in such a shocking manner a short time since.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, various petitions were presented—among them one asking that the full rank of Major-General be conferred upon Gen. WOOL. Mr. LATHAM reported his bill authorizing a survey with a view to constructing a telegraph line across Behring's Straits. The joint resolution relative to the payment of the Oregon and Washington war debt, settling the method of paying the awards, was passed. A dispatch received by Gen. MCCLELLAN announcing the surrender of Fort Donelson, was read, and caused the greatest excitement and rejoicing—the floor and galleries joining indiscriminately and unchecked in the applause. The bill to change and regulate the Circuit and District Courts in the Northern District of New-York, was passed. The bill to provide for the better organization of the cavalry forces of the United States was taken up, and debated until the Senate went into Executive Session. During the debate, Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, obtained leave to offer a joint resolution thanking the army and navy for their heroic gallantry, as exhibited in recent battles, which was passed.

In the House, the victory at Fort Donelson first claimed attention, and the news created so much excitement that for a time it appeared impossible that any business could be done. Two or three motions to adjourn were made, but they were not carried. Mr. GOOCH, of Massachusetts, spoke in favor of employing a stenographer for the Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War, and during a colloquy with Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, relative to the strictures of the latter on the course of the Committee, he stated that Gen. MCCLELLAN did appear before the Committee, not by summons, but by invitation, and that no question was asked which the General was unwilling to answer. A long discussion also took place on the battle of Bull Run, caused by the reading of a dispatch from Gen. PATTERSON to the War Department, written on the 20th of July, the day preceding the battle, announcing that the rebel Gen. JOHNSTON had left Winchester for Manassas, with thirty thousand troops. The Post-office Appropriation bill was considered in Committee of the Whole; after which the Senate bill making an appropriation for the signal service of the army was passed, and the House adjourned.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

The Senate did not meet until 7½ o'clock in the evening.

In the Assembly, favorable reports were made on the bills to incorporate the Franklin Association in New-York; to incorporate the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church; relative to the Court of General Sessions in this City, and to punish frauds on laborers. Notice was given of bills to reduce the fare on the City railroads; to stop kidnapping in New-York, and to regulate public advertising in this City. Bills were introduced to authorize the construction of a railroad in Tenth-avenue and other streets: to prevent frauds in opening streets. The announcement was then made that Fort Donelson had fallen, and until the adjournment the Assembly was a scene of the greatest excitement. The resolution congratulating the country was taken up and passed amid the greatest enthusiasm, with an amendment directing the illumination of the Capitol and State House. The Senate resolution to adjourn over WASHINGTON'S Birthday was adopted.

GENERAL NEWS.

By reference to our Fortress Monroe dispatch, it will be seen that this city is to be soon placed *en rapport* with the headquarters of Gen. WOOL. The cable will be speedily laid, and we shall soon have the pleasure of laying before the public important news from that quarter as soon as received there from various Southern localities, which we have heretofore, in common with the public, had anxiously to await twenty-four, and in some instances thirty-six hours. As the Burnside and other important expeditions progress on their conquering marches, the value of this new line will soon be evident. The line has been built by Mr. HEISS, formerly connected with the Southern Magnetic line, but now one of the staff of Capt. A. STAGER, Chief of the Army Electric Corps. The cable was manufactured by Mr. BISHOP, of this City, and is a very superior one. As our forces move onward, connections will be made with this line further South, and be of infinite service to the military authorities, the Press and the public.

The United States Supreme Court, through Judge TANEY, have refused to interfere with the course of justice in the case of GORDON, the slave-pirate. His counsel applied for a writ of prohibition to prevent his execution, on the ground of alleged irregularity in the New-York Circuit Court. It is understood that the case will now be referred to the President.

The Board of Supervisors held a brief and unimportant session yesterday. A communication was received from the Mayor, urging the alteration in the Tax laws, so as to provide for the collection of taxes at an earlier season of the year, in order to obviate the expense of interest for borrowing money in advance.

The Board of Aldermen, last evening, authorized the Committee on National Affairs to take steps for extending a formal reception to Col. CORCORAN and his fellow-prisoners on their arrival in this City. Resolutions of congratulation upon the recent triumphs of the Union cause, were adopted and the National flag was ordered to be displayed on all the public buildings to-morrow, and 100 guns fired in celebration of the victories. A message was received from the Mayor vetoing the ordinance prohibiting the use of salt in the streets. The Street Cleaning Committee presented a report, which was laid over, directing the City Inspector to state, on sending his certificates to the Comptroller, whether the streets have been cleaned according to the contract with A. J. HACKLEY, and if they have not, directing the Comptroller to withhold payment from the contractor. The weekly statement of the Comptroller represents the receipts during the past week, $326,340 85; payments, $371,871 22, leaving a balance in the City Treasury, including the balance on hand the week previous of $3,079,528 88.

The Board of Councilmen held a regular meeting, but the business transacted was unimportant. The question of the authority of the Common Council to raise money by tax, without going to the Legislature, was put to the Comptroller in such a shape as to call for a full answer, by a resolution offered by Mr. BARNEY, which was adopted. Preparations were ordered for the celebration of WASHINGTON'S Birthday, and to receive Col. CORCORAN and his companions in captivity.

The Coroner's investigation of the circumstances attending the death of PATRICK MATHEWS, was concluded yesterday. The evidence of ALICE GREY and JAMES FITZPATRICK, who were present at the affray, corroborated the testimony which was given by the witnesses on Saturday, and taken into consideration with the declaration of the dying man, left no doubt upon the minds of the jury as to the person by whom the fatal wounds had been given. A verdict was therefore rendered against the prisoners, JOHN REYNOLDS, WILLIAM WHISTON, and JAMES SKELLY—REYNOLDS as principal, and the two others as his accessories to the transaction.

Prof. AGASSIZ commenced at Irving Hall, last evening, before the Athenæum Association, a course of lectures on "Natural History," for the benefit of the Cambridge Cabinet of Natural History. A very large audience was present.

A case of some interest was argued, yesterday, at General Term of the Supreme Court, respecting the jurisdiction of the State Courts over the persons and property of foreign Consuls. Decision was reserved. Justice ALLEN, sitting at Special Term of the Supreme Court, has granted the injunction asked, restraining Commodore VANDERBILT from extending Pier No. 1, North River, beyond the exterior lines of the Harbor. The General Term of the Court have granted SIMON KATZ, convicted in the Over and Terminer of arson in the first degree, a new trial, holding that he should have been tried as an accessory before the fact.

There was renewed excitement in the Stock Market, yesterday, on the news from the army in Tennessee. The Railway shares were 1 ₱ cent. higher than on Saturday, and the State stocks of Tennessee and Missouri advanced rapidly—the former to 54@55 ₱ cent., the latter to 47 ₱ cent. There was a fall of 1 ₱ cent. in Gold. Exchange, 115@115¼ ₱ cent.

The news of the capture of Fort Donelson was, of course, the chief topic of conversation in business circles yesterday. Trade was, in most instances, devoid of animation. The principal kinds of Breadstuffs were held firmly, but were inactive. The prospect of an increased demand for Provisions, by the speedy reopening of the markets of the Southwest, encouraged buyers of Hog products to purchase freely and at advanced prices. Limited movements were reported in Groceries, Metals, Oils and Naval Stores. A good inquiry prevailed for Tallow and Whisky. The freight engagements were light.

The Victory in Tennessee.

The patient and confiding endurance of the people through those long, dark months, when victories were planned, but not won, is generously rewarded. After the calamity at Bull Run, the imputation of incapacity and cowardice which the world was ready to fling upon the loyalists of the North, was so insufferable, as to excite a popular craving, amounting to a passion, to rush upon the enemy and disprove the charge of paltroonery by achievements of reckless hardihood. The leaders of the army wisely declined to yield to this insane pressure. They saw the necessity of adding to bravery discipline, unity, steadiness; of preparing the entire long line of the projected advance, so that its movement might be nearly as possible simultaneous; of familiarizing the men in some degree to the smaller encounters of the field, so that when the pitched battle or the assault might require an exhibition of nerve and resolution, there should be less danger of panic terrors and reckless flights. The military authorities simply realized the want of an army, but understood that the material out of which a victorious army might be made was in their hands, if time were only given for manipulation and education.

A few months have proved the possibility of making this charge, and to-day we gather the fruits of faith, and labor, and patience. The capture of Fort Donelson is unquestionably the leading fact of the war. The point had been selected by the rebels as the gate which closed the way into the vulnerable heart of the Confederacy. Once passed by an enemy, there was little possibility of interrupting his progress into Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia—wherever, in fact, a career of conquest for the restoration of order and law might tempt him to go. At Dover, the banks of the Cumberland become bluffs of considerable elevation, between which the narrow river flows at this season with great velocity; and early in Summer the task of fortifying this capital strategic point was commenced, but was prosecuted with that sluggishness which characterizes all the enterprises of the South. The impression was so general that the preparations at Cairo were intended for Columbus, Memphis and New-Orleans, that little interest was felt in the defences of the Tennessee and the Cumberland. The demonstrations of Gen. GRANT and Capt. PORTER in the direction of Columbus confirmed the erroneous idea, which was only corrected when, after careful preparations, a rapid advance upon Fort Henry was made, and that work was captured. Fort Donelson, however, already frowned over the village of Dover. With the news from Fort Henry, the rebels commenced the most herculean efforts to save the other post. Masses of troops were at once moved from Russellville and Bowling Green to hold it. The surrounding hills were covered with redoubts and intrenchments. It was obviously the resolution of the rebel Generals to make the fight at that point the test fight of the war. Gen. SYDNEY JOHNSTON, the General commanding in the West; Gen. BUCKNER, the recent chief of the insurrectionary army in Kentucky; Gen. PILLOW, whose military skill is greatly trusted in Tennessee, and Gen. FLOYD, lately the chief commander in Western Virginia, threw themselves into the place. The force with them is represented as 30,000 strong; it will be safe to state it at half that number. Every advantage of position was in favor of the besieged. They had abundance of heavy ordnance, ammunition in plenty, and doubtless the flower of their Western army. The assailants could only attack successfully after carrying several elevations occupied by the rebels, and covered by the guns of the principal fort. The gunboats in the swift and narrow current below were at the mercy of the garrison. When, therefore, Gen. GRANT approached by land, and Capt. FOOTE by water, and sat down to the leaguer of Fort Donelson, the Commander of the place was apparently warranted in sending word as he did to Richmond: "Have no fear about us. The place is impregnable; the enemy can never take it."

But the fort is taken, and with it those who told the tale of its impregnability. The loss of life, judging by the numerous forces engaged on either side, and the length and desperateness of the fighting, has, doubtless, been fearful. We hear of several officers on the National side as among the killed. There is hardly more than conjecture as yet, however, as to the number of wounded and disabled. We only know that prisoners have been taken by thousands, that FLOYD, with his Brigade, probably stationed at some outpost, effected his escape; and that the place so gallantly won by our brave fellows, is now indisputably theirs. And it is not the least gratifying phase of the business, that we are enabled to pay tribute to the bravery of the enemy, whose arms, though weakened by the consciousness of an unholy and unprosperous cause, struck boldly and well, and only relaxed after every hope of success had disappeared. To have beaten cowards would have robbed the victors of half their laurels. And no American can wish to see any who claim that honorable name, designated by the stain of cowardice and poltroonery.

Having thus opened the outer door to the interior of Tennessee, there is but one other obstacle to entrance. At Clarksville there has been an attempt, understood to be extremely imperfect, to bar the passage. The river exhibits the same topographical characteristics as at Dover, but against the crude works and few guns upon the bluff the mortar boats and mail-clad gunboats already sent thither from Cairo, will make a more telling impression than they did upon Fort Donelson. And the forces of Gen. GRANT, animated by victory and possessing the same formidable siege train that reduced the latter position, will make short work with the meagre defences at Clarksville. The river and road to Nashville are in fact open. Gen. BUELL is unquestionably concentrating and urging forward his forces so as to advance upon the Tennessee capital contemporaneously with Gen. GRANT'S approach; and there is no army to stay the progress of either. The capture of Gen. JOHNSTON, and the rout of his immediate command must in fact have completed the work of disorganization in the rebel army; and that it will ever again make a stand, may indeed be reasonably doubted.

Savannah Captured.

It is well for us that the tidings respecting the capture of Savannah are confined to the brief announcement of the fact; for such an accumulation of victorious bulletins as we daily publish exercises a bewildering effect on the mind. While the imagination is to-day to take in the full import of the Western successes that have driven a wedge through the heart of the rebellion, the announcement comes of a simultaneous blow struck at it from the flank, resulting in the probable capture of one of the chief cities of the Southern coast. The report of the attack on Savannah comes to us through a rebel source, and this circumstance, joined to the fact that the movement has been wholly unheralded, may excite doubts of its authenticity. We have, however, confirmations from private sources that quite bear out the rumor; and, indeed, it has been very evident from the recent stir down at Port Royal, and the silence imposed on all correspondents there, that Gens. DUPONT and SHERMAN were meditating a blow that meant something. It now appears to have meant nothing less than Savannah. Further details of this most important movement will, of course, be awaited with an intense interest.

The reported operations against Savannah add a new interest to the official reports of Capt. DAVIS, lately published in the TIMES, giving a detailed account of his exploration of the back channel by which Fort Pulaski was isolated from Savannah. The command, consisting of two gunboats, four armed steamers, two armed launches, three transports and 2,400 troops, made its way up through Little Tybee River or Freeborn, cut behind and beyond the Fort as far as the high land of Wilmington Island, where the fleet was stopped by a blockade of heavy piles driven in a double row across the channel. The result of the reconnoissance of these obscure and intricate passages was to show that when the obstructions should be cleared away, we had by this cut, a channel through which our gunboats would be able to avoid Fort Pulaski altogether, by passing up its rear and emerging into the Savannah River above it. Accordingly the work of removing the obstructions was immediately begun, and when our force was last heard from, it had succeded in opening the passage entirely, had occupied Wilmington Island, and cut off communications between Fort Pulaski and Savannah. In the reported movement our fleet will of course have availed itself of this approach, and, so far as we know, it will have met with no obstacle this side of Savannah, with the single exception of Fort Jackson, four miles below that city, and of this our gunboats probably made short work. The nature of the further operations attending the occupation of the town remains, of course, to be disclosed.

The capture of Savannah makes a new and interesting phase of the war. It will be the first large Southern city repossessed by the armies of the Union. What will betide us and the cause in the new circumstances? Savannah is not a Beaufort, that can be utterly deserted, even if the population had the disposition so to do. To be sure, there is the plan lately suggested by COBB, TOOMBS & Co. in their *pronunciamiento*, which has the advantage of being at once grand, gloomy and peculiar. "Let every woman have a torch, every child a firebrand—let the loved homes of our youth be made ashes, and the fields of our heritage be made desolate. Let blackness and ruin mark your departing steps, if depart you must, and let a desert more terrible than Sahara *welcome* the Vandals." That is certainly hospitality with a vengeance. But supposing that, instead of this grand cremation, there should be a Union uprising in Savannah, there will then be more demand for hemp for TOOMBS, COBB and their traitorous crew, than for "torches and firebrands," to fire the city withal. That is a result quite as likely. Savannah has always had a large Union element; and we confidently look to such manifestations there as will point the way to a Union reaction throughout all the cities of the South.

BRITISH OFFICERS ABOARD THE TUSCARORA AND THE NASHVILLE.—The National corvette *Tuscarora* seems to have created a rather strong sensation on the English Channel shore, and, indeed, throughout the country, all her movements being immediately telegraphed to the London journals. The February number of the *United Service Magazine*, the monthly organ of the naval and military professions, contains a short article concerning her and the rebel vessel *Nashville*, from the pen of an officer who says that "like many others," he was "induced to pay a visit to these vessels, and ascertain the nature of their equipment, general appearance and discipline, if for no other reason than a desire to know the sort of vessels this country would be likely to have to contend with in the event of war with America." With respect to the rebel steamer he has but little to say, and prefaces that little by observing that "she is not worthy to be called a vessel-of-war." This may account for the contemptuous brevity of his description, which is as follows: "She was improvised by the Southerners by taking her from commercial pursuits, and armed with a couple of useless guns, manned and sent to sea as a privateer. Her hull is well formed for speed, but her deck being encumbered with an elaborate series of wooden erections, looking like so many gigantic hen-coops, but called hurricane houses, very materially diminishes her utility as a vessel-of-war."

The description of the *Tuscarora* is not much more flattering; but the writer, while condemning and disparaging everything he saw connected with her, admits that his visit was a flying one, and enabled him "only to glance at objects, without affording time for scrutiny." One thing, however, appears to have struck him forcibly, namely, that all her fighting and sailing gear was in good condition, and, although it failed to impress him with a notion of the propriety and neatness observable in the British navy, that it was handily stowed and ready for work at an instant's notice. This is, indeed, no small praise, and we can afford to forgive the writer, after such admission, the derogatory observation with which he qualifies his opinion that the *Tuscarora* might be troublesome to the commercial marine of England in the event of war between that country and the United States.

John Bull's Confession about Bull Run.

The first gleam of common sense and candor, not to say of generous feeling, toward the cause of the Republic which the London *Times* has shown since there appeared to be a chance that that Republic might be destroyed, appeared in the files which last arrived. In a leading article upon the report of our Sanitary Commission, which included the results of an examination into the circumstances attending the battle of Manassas, the *Times* actually makes, in respectful language, the following sensible admissions:

However, these statistics, which are, no doubt, substantially accurate, and which are given, indeed, in greater detail than we have thought it necessary to observe, must at once remove all doubt about the real causes of that inefficiency which cost the Northerners the day at Bull Run. * * * It is probably true enough that the loss of the battle was due immediately to the poor condition of the troops engaged, which did not admit either of their holding out as long as might have been anticipated, or bearing up against the effects of a panic.

Here lies the true secret of the whole affair. The men were only soldiers of three months' standing. They had never been inured to privation, or even inconvenience. They could not carry their packs and muskets comfortably for a short march on a cool morning, least of all could they stand a mile or two at the double, which, indeed, might have tried older soldiers than they were. They were brave enough, no doubt, and had will enough to fight, but they had none of that endurance which trading alone can give. Probably, under the circumstances, it was a toss-up which side broke down first, but as it happened, the luck was against the Federals.

What could have extracted such admissions from the great growler of Printing-House-square? Admissions that Americans can state facts fairly; that the National troops, or "the Federals," as the *Times* will have it, are not all cowardly braggadocios, but "brave enough," and with "will enough to fight;" and not only that they were unable to bear up against a panic because of their inexperience, their fatigue, and their privation, but that the "Confederates" are not all Napoleons and grenadiers, and that it was probably a toss-up which broke down first! Is the world coming to an end, that the London *Times* can say such things in London? No, the world is not; but the rebellion is; and it would seem as if some faint overshadowing of the coming event must have fallen across the *Times* office, and that thus it was led into this unwonted exhibition of fairness and decent speaking. Opportunely enough, these tardy admissions reach us just at the time when we are showing what our men can do after a few months' military training. This will still further open the *Times'* eyes, if not its heart—supposing it to have one. But had it from the beginning spoken thus impartially in substance, and inoffensively in manner, the good feeling which had been but just well knit between two great, free and kindred nations would not have been so rudely broken that a generation or two must pass before it can reunite again, if, indeed, it will do so, ever.

A Lesson to Croakers.

The croakers were in their element when the first news from BURNSIDE'S expedition reached us. The difficulties and disasters which delayed its progress were to their minds sure tokens that nothing but failure was to await it. The rebels, having had time to prepare for its coming, would be in such force everywhere that there could be no success for us, except by some lucky accident. It is well for the country that such was not the tone of Gen. BURNSIDE'S mind. Our correspondent has spoken of the hopeful, trustful tone of his conversation, and his whole manner of carrying himself. There can be no doubt that such a disposition, determined to do everything which lies in one's power to be done, and then relying upon Divine Providence for the rest, is just the one to accomplish the greatest results.

And see how wonderfully the result shows that evil often brings forth good, and that what seem to us disasters are often but the paving of a highway, over which yet greater blessings shall troop down to us. The delay which was experienced in getting the vessels and the troops over the bar was improved by the rebels in fortifying Roanoke Island, in gathering together a force of guns and men, where they should be compelled to fight us with their retreat cut off, and the consequence is, that they have all fallen into our hands. If, on the other hand, our fleet had entered the Sound three weeks before, the game would not have been in the cover, but upon the mainland ready to meet our forces; while now the mainland is far more defenceless than it would have been, and our force is greatly stronger than when it started, for, as NAPOLEON says, "The moral force of an army is to its physical force as three to one," and our troops marching, with the prestige of this victory attending them, will be a more dangerous foe than if they had not undergone the toils and the perils of a fight. A victory is a powerful reinforcement.

So in Tennessee. Fort Donelson was surer to fall because Fort Henry fell before. The scattering rout in which the rebel regiments ran from their camp around the former aided our forces powerfully to drive them back to their intrenchments around the latter. So is it everywhere. Success and confidence are strong allies. Defeat and depression are hard enemies to fight—and these are enemies which the rebels are peculiarly ill prepared to meet. They have despair to strengthen them, but that feeling will not plate the rebellion strongly enough to keep out such weighty missiles. Their armor already shows signs of yielding. A few more blows, and it must give way, and the rebellion will be overthrown. But if we have yet to pass through periods of reverse and doubt; if we fail here and there, and go more slowly than our impatience would desire, let us still learn to be patient. We must neither croak ourselves, nor listen to those who persist in croaking. Confidence is half the battle. Let us not lose that, whatever betide.

FLOYD IN CHARACTER.—The rebels are denouncing the fugitive FLOYD in that elegant and forcible language for which slaveholders have made the country famous, as "a black-hearted coward and traitor." They are unreasonable and hard to please. FLOYD only acted after his kind. He was bound to steal something, and so he stole himself away. They should remember Dogberry's advice in the premises and practice on it. "The most peaceable way for you, if you do take a thief, is to let him show himself what he is, and steal out of your company." But though this may be the most peaceable way for rebels, it is not counsel for loyal officers. They must remember that they are to comprehend all vagrom men, particularly FLOYD.

OUR STRATEGY.—"These principles," says NAPOLEON, "lie at the basis of the science of war—to keep our forces united, to leave no weak point unguarded, and to seize with rapidity on important points." These fundamental maxims, which gave victory to such great Generals as ALEXANDER, HANNIBAL and CÆSAR in ancient Europe, and GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS, TURENNE and FREDERIC the Great, in a less remote age, are receiving new illustrations in the glorious achievements with which Gen. MCCLELLAN'S campaign is so auspiciously opening. Here lies one great difference between our strategy and that of the insurgents. The latter have never exhibited any masterly combinations, followed up a single victory, or reaped the smallest advantage from success, but our reverses have served only to develop our strength, reveal our defects, and improve our discipline, while our triumphs have invariably led to others more decisive and commanding. In view of these facts it is only simple justice to our military and naval forces, with their gallant leaders, to say that their bravery has won from their grateful country an admiration near akin to that accorded to the genius of WASHINGTON and to the exploits of his companions in arms.

MR. LINDSAY AND THE BLOCKADE.—It is reported that Mr. LINDSAY, whose thirst for notoriety has already led him to an absurd and intemperate zeal in the service of the rebel cause, intends to present the House of Commons a list of some five hundred ships which have run the blockade. From present appearances, however, it is probable that Mr. Bull will be in no humor to listen to such representations. For English newspapers are inquiring how it is that cotton cannot be exported, if the blockade is really so imperfect; and journals formerly hostile to our National cause, argue that the blockade is proved to be generally efficient by the "excessive prices of sugar, salt, leather, woolen goods, and other articles of prime necessity;" and especially by the fact, that "at Richmond, during the prevalence of ague-fever among the troops, it was impossible in November last to obtain quinine at any price." The real facts of the case are at length, it seems, becoming known; and, if so, Mr. LINDSAY'S little plot to pervert the truth and aid his Confederate friends is prematurely exploded.

The Treasury Bill as Passed by the Senate.

The following are the main sections of the Loan and Treasury bill, as it passed the Senate last week. The words *italicised* constitute the points in the amended bill, to which it is supposed the House Committee of Ways and Means will object. And the probability is, that the clause in regard to the sale of the loan at market price will be peremptorily rejected. It will be noticed, from the first section, that the present U. S. Notes are made legal tender in their existing shape, with the additional $100,000,000 authorized by this bill:

An Act to authorize the issue of United States notes, and for the redemption or funding thereof, and for funding the floating debt of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue on the credit of the United States, one hundred millions of dollars of United States notes, not bearing interest, payable to bearer, at the Treasury of the United States, and of such denomination as he may deem expedient, not less than five dollars each:—And such notes herein authorized, and the notes authorized by the act of July 17, 1861, shall be receivable in payment of all taxes, duties, imposts, excises, debts and demands of every kind due to the United States, and all claims and demands against the United States of every kind whatsoever, *except for interest upon bonds and notes, which shall be paid in coin*, and shall also be lawful money and a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, within the United States, except interest as aforesaid. And any holders of said United States notes depositing any sum not less than fifty dollars or some multiple of fifty dollars, with the Treasurer of the United States, or either of the Assistant-Treasurers, shall receive in exchange therefor duplicate certificate of deposit, one of which may be transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall thereupon issue to the holder an equal amount of bonds of the United States, coupon or registered, as may by said holder be desired, bearing interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, and redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after five years, and payable twenty years from the date thereof. *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall, upon presentation of the notes mentioned in the preceding part of this section, in sums of not less than one hundred dollars, issue to the holder thereof, at his option, and instead of the bonds already described, an equal amount of Treasury notes or coupons, or registered bonds, redeemable at the pleasure of the United States, at any time after two years, bearing interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per centum per annum, and payable semi-annually. And such United States notes shall be received the same as coin, at their par value, in payment for any loans that may be hereafter sold or negotiated by the Secretary of the Treasury, and may be reissued from time to time as the exigencies of the public interests shall require.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to fund the treasury notes and floating debt of the United States, he is hereby authorized to issue on the credit of the United States, coupon bonds, or registered bonds, to an amount not exceeding $500,000,000, and redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after five years and payable twenty years from date, and bearing interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually. And the bonds herein authorized shall be of such denominations, not less than $50, as may be determined upon by the Secretary of the Treasury. *And the Secretary of the Treasury may dispose of such bonds at any time at the market value thereof, for (lawful money) the coin of the United States, or for any of the treasury notes that have been, or may hereafter be, issued under any former act of Congress, or for the United States notes that may be issued under the provisions of this act*: and all stocks, bonds, and other securities of the United States held by individuals, corporations, or associations within the United States, shall be exempt from taxation by or under State authority.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the United States notes and the coupon or registered bonds authorized by this act, shall be in such form as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct, and shall bear the written or engraved signatures of the Treasurer of the United States and the Register of the Treasury, and also, as evidence of lawful issue, the imprint of a copy of the seal of the Treasury Department, which imprint shall be made under the direction of the Secretary, after the said notes or bonds shall be received from the engravers, and before they are issued; or the said notes and bonds shall be signed by the Treasurer of the United States, or for the Treasurer by such persons as may be specially appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury for that purpose, and shall be countersigned by the Register of the Treasury, or for the Register by such persons as the Secretary of the Treasury may specially appoint for that purpose; and all the provisions of the act entitled "An act to authorize the issue of Treasury notes," approved the 23d day of December, 1857, so far as they can be applied to this act, and not inconsistent therewith, are hereby revived and reenacted; and the sum of $50,000 is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to carry this act into effect.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury may receive from any person or persons, or any corporation, United States notes on deposit for not less than thirty days, in sums of not less

than $100, with any of the Assistant Treasurers or designated depositaries of the United States authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury to receive them, who shall issue therefor certificates of deposit, made in such form as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, and said certificates of deposit shall bear interest at the rate of five per centum per annum; and any amount of United States notes so deposited may be withdrawn from deposit at any time after ten days notice on the return of said certificates: *Provided*, That the interest on all such deposits shall cease and determine at the pleasure of the Secretary of the Treasury; *And provided further*, That the aggregate of such deposits shall at no time exceed the amount of $25,000,000.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*. That all duties on imported goods, the proceeds of the sales of public lands, and the proceeds of all property seized and sold under the laws of the United States as the property of rebels, shall be set apart as a special fund, and shall be applied as follows:

First—To the payment, in coin, of the interest on the bonds and notes of the United States.

Second—To the purchase or payment of one per centum of the entire debt of the United States, to be made within each fiscal year after the 1st day of July, 1862, which is to be set apart as a sinking fund, and the interest of which shall in like manner be applied to the purchase or payment of the public debt, as the Secretary of the Treasury shall, from time to time, direct.

Third—The residue thereof to be paid into the Treasury of the United States.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OFFICIAL THANKS TO GEN. LANDER.

Rejoicing Over the Victory at Fort Donelson.

THE TREASURY NOTE BILL.

Action of the House Committee of Ways and Means.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR BULLETIN.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 17, 1862.

To Brig.-Gen. F. W. Lander:

The President directs me to say that he has observed with pleasure the activity and enterprise manifested by yourself, and the officers and soldiers of your command. You have shown how much may be done in the worst weather and worst roads by a spirited officer, at the head of a small force of brave men, unwilling to waste life in camp when the enemies of their country are within reach. Your brilliant success is a happy presage of what may be expected when the army of the Potomac shall be led to the field by their gallant General.

(Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 17.

THE FALL OF FORT DONELSON.

The news of the fall of Fort Donelson was received with extraordinary demonstrations in Congress today. In the Senate the gallery rose *en masse* and gave three enthusiastic cheers. In the House this was improved on the floor by three cheers and a tiger. The House was considering a proposition to allow a stenographic reporter to the Committee on the Conduct of the War. A member, amid great applause, moved that the Committee on the Conduct of the War be discharged from further duty. Both Houses adjourned at an early hour, and a general jubilee reigns in the city. Salvos of artillery are heard from every camp within sound of Washington.

HONOR TO GEN. GRANT.

Honors follow swift on the heels of victory. Immediately on the receipt of the telegraphic news announcing the capture of Fort Donelson, the Secretary of War sent the name of Gen. GRANT to the President for nomination to the Senate as MAJOR-General, as a reward for his gallant services.

GOOD NEWS FROM MISSOURI.

This forenoon Gen. HALLECK telegraphed to Gen. McCLELLAN the gratifying news that Gen. CURTIS, in pursuit of Gen. PRICE's fleeing army, has so far been eminently successful. He had, up to yesterday, captured one Colonel, one Lieutenant-Colonel, two Captains, and more privates, &c., than he could by any possibility just then take due care of. This means evidently, that he has succeeded in breaking up Gen PRICE's army.

TROPHIES FROM THE WEST.

The War Department to-day received by express a number of secession flags, trophies of the victory at Mill Spring and Fort Henry.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE NAVY.

The Secretary of the Navy has sent a congratulatory letter to Com. FOOTE, and one to Com. GOLDSBOROUGH. The officers and men under their respective commands are also highly complimented for their heroic achievements accomplished under extraordinary circumstances and after surmounting great and almost insuperable difficulties, while the hearts and wishes of the nation have been with them through the long trials they have endured, and most sincerely. The Secretary says: We rejoice with you on the success which you have obtained.

THE TREASURY NOTE BILL.

The Committee of Ways and Means have considered the Senate's amendments to the Treasury Note bill. They non-concurred in two of the more important amendments—the one authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to put the bonds upon the market and to sell them for what they would bring; the other that the interest on the bonds shall be paid in coin. The vote on these two amendments stood 4 and 4. The bill will be reported to the House to-morrow. The other amendments of the Senate will be concurred in.

LIMITING THE COMPENSATION.

The Senate Committee on Commerce have unanimously reported a bill limiting the compensation of Collectors of the Customs, Surveyors, Naval Officers, and other officers employed in the collection of customs to ten thousand dollars, including what is received from commissions, forfeitures, penalties, &c. It is to take effect from date of its passage. It has been represented to the Committee that the salaries of these officers for the last ten or fifteen years were not less than $25,000 per annum, and that at present owing to the seizures, &c., they will probably exceed three times that sum. The Committee are determined to put a stop to these large salaries.

COMMUNICATION WITH THE WEST.

Yesterday the military telegraph, the lines of the American Telegraph Company, and those of the Western Union Company, were connected with the headquarters of Major-Gen. MCCLELLAN, and put in direct communication with Gen. BUELL at Louisville, Gen. HALLECK at St. Louis, and Commodore FOOTE at Cairo. By the arrangement the messages of the General-in-Chief to each commander were repeated at the same time to the others. The distance traveled by the electric fluid at one writing, was over 1,300 miles. The communication was maintained from 11 o'clock in the morning till 6 in the evening, with the promptness of a personal interview; and not only gave entire satisfaction, but called forth the warmly expressed admiration of the distinguished correspondents.

REFUSAL OF THE SUPREME COURT TO INTERFERE IN GORDON'S CASE.

Chief Justice TANEY this morning delivered the opinion in the case of GORDON, the slave-trader, denying the motion made by Judge DEAN for a writ of prohibition to prevent his execution, on the ground of a want of power in the Court to review proceedings in criminal cases to restrain the action of a ministerial officer. The application was based on alleged irregularity in the New-York Circuit Court. Application will be made to the President in behalf of GORDON on the same ground.

THE HORSE CONTRACTS.

The House Committee on Contracts have been discharged from further consideration of Quartermaster VAN VLIET's advertisement for horses. The Committee say the shortness of the notice for bids was owing to pressing necessity. They are perfectly satisfied with his integrity, and his action in the premises was with a view only to the public interest.

MARSHAL IN MISSOURI.

The Senate to-day confirmed the nomination of THOMAS R. WALLACE as Marshal for the District of Missouri.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

THE NEGOTIATIONS IN MEXICO.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 17.

A reliable correspondent, writing from Vera Cruz 31st of January, says:

"There are thousands of rumors about what has been the errand of the Commissioners of the invading force. But there is no one who knows anything beside the heads of Government. With the Commissioners returned to Vera Cruz Señor ZAMACONA, and he has been in several conferences with Sir CHARLES WYKE, Gen. PRIM and M. DE LA GRAVIER.

What all this means we do not know. We have information that the propositions of the Allies are eight, and the Juarez Government has agreed upon five; but not being able to arrange the remainder, the President has named D. EZEQUIEL MONTES, D. JOSE DE EMPARAN and D. LUIS G. CUEVAS to meet the Commissioners again at Orizaba to conclude an amicable arrangement of the pending claims.

We have assurances that, owing to the position of the United States, Mexico must consent to many pretensions of the invaders, which she could not have done if the Government of Washington had been more friendly to Mexico.

Gen. MIRAMON came from Havana in company with Padre MIRANDI and others, but on his arrival the English Commodore ordered his arrest and he is now a prisoner on board M. B. M. ship *Jason*. They say he will be sent to England.

We hope to see more clearly in a few days; *but be sure that the independence of Mexico will be well taken care of, cost what it may.*"

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

A REVIEW OF GEN. MCCLELLAN'S PLAN FOR THE REDUCTION OF THE GREAT REBELLION—ITS COMPREHENSIVENESS AND ITS PERFECT SUCCESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Monday, Feb. 17, 1862.

Your correspondent at Washington having maintained a patient and unshaken faith in Gen. MCCLELLAN's great military ability, through all the storm of obloquy that for nearly two months has raged about his head,—a faith that the TIMES in its editorial columns has so happily and so ably supported,—it is with uncommon pleasure that I hail the late transcendent successes of our arms, which are the conclusive and glorious vindications of his fame. So vast was the cloud of calumnies that recently rested upon his actions—so violent and unsparing the abuse that was from every quarter heaped upon him, invading even his sick chamber with its rancor and ribaldry—that only the most heroic friendship durst utter one word against the fury of the malcontent mob. It is scarcely two weeks since his persecutors, so boldly grown, were flattered into the belief that the unhappy man was already their victim, and that the President and the new Secretary of War, coming upon the scene with so much *eclat*, had virtually superseded him in his command, and thrust him aside as unworthy to direct the vast machine he had so long controlled in his wise and all-embracing grasp. Do you not recollect the gloating satisfaction and the assiduity with which these rumors from Washington were scattered broadcast through the country? The capture of BEAUREGARD, or the downfall of JEFF. DAVIS, could not have spread more undisguised joy among a certain class of our people than did the malign rumor that Gen. MCCLELLAN had been degraded by the Government, and reduced to a mere local command. And not here even was his humiliation to stop—he was to be deprived also of that, and removed from service!

The authors of this bitter and cruel war upon Gen. MCCLELLAN are not to be found now. The criticisms on his campaign are reviewed, and the just award of merit is bestowed on it. All can see how that Gen. MCCLELLAN did just the right thing, at the right time, and in the right way. In the TIMES of Saturday you present a very clear and forcible *resumé* of the victorious development of his campaign. But one expression occurs in the article of a somewhat equivocal character, which, unexplained, might do Gen. MCCLELLAN injustice. It is this:

"The war may have commenced somewhat *tardily and languidly*; but, having begun at last in earnest, it indeed promises to be 'a short and desperate one.'"

Now that the popular impatience has subsided and the clamor for a "forward movement" been appeased, it is possible to consider Gen. MCCLELLAN's plans fairly and in a National aspect, and to decide whether he has ever lacked in vigor or let the war "languish" in his hands.

When Gen. MCCLELLAN assumed command in July last, we had no army [whatever, on the Potomac or anywhere else. Our late army had been routed and demoralized, and the flushed enemy in fancied omnipotence was threatening Washington. The first impulse, as well as the conceded necessity in the view of international prestige, was to save this defenceless Capital. And therefore Gen. MCCLELLAN had to call here regiment after regiment from every part of the Republic where they were to be had, until by the vastness of his army the country could become reassured and get back its heart and courage. This moral regeneration was indispensable as much as fighting battles and gaining victories.

This necessity of saving the Capital—and the danger was sudden and appalling—accounts for the presence of a great army on the Potomac, whose presence here so many months, "doing nothing," has so sadly exercised all the political Generals of Congress and the crusading newspapers, and of the country. But what ought this army to have done that it has not done? We see no result, but let us hear the enemy—*fas est ab hoste doceri*. A late able military reviewer at Richmond writes: "MCCLELLAN holds our great army at Manassas as in a vice." Then our Potomac army has *not* been useless. It has paralyzed the largest, the bravest, and the most ably-commanded army that the Confederate States ever gathered, or ever will be able to gather again. But why hold the enemy's army "in a vice?" "Our soldiers enlisted to fight, not to lie stiff in camp." Not exactly correct, in the judgment of an intellectual, civilized General. Our army was enlisted *to conquer the enemy*. And the less "fighting" compatible with that end the better. Suppose that Gen. MCCLELLAN, as soon as the army here was large enough and well enough disciplined to fight—say in November last—had marched upon Manassas, or by some other way, upon Richmond. The Confederate States were then seriously threatened at no other point of all their vast territory, and could have quickly concentrated every man that was necessary to give us battle again at Bull Run, or on some other line of defence. And if, after a desperate and bloody conflict, they had been compelled to retreat, they would have fallen back slowly from one defence to another, growing stronger as they were pressed back upon their own people, until their replenished masses could have turned the fortunes of battle upon us and made us the retreating party. And then what?

In December, the position of affairs was little changed. Only at one point—at Beaufort—could any diversion have been made to aid Gen. MCCLELLAN in a profitless, bloody, hazardous advance upon Richmond. "Then why did he keep so great an army here so long, at such vast expense, if it was not advisable to give battle? Why not send it, or a great part of it, to other States, where it could fight?" In reply, this: The army was doing a vitally important work here—it was holding the great army of the Confederate States "in a vice," and it was not wise to release the grasp on that army, by transferring outs to other fields. For then the Confederate army, leaving Manassas garrisoned, would have been free to go where it was needed—to South Carolina, to expel Gen. SHERMAN, or to Kentucky, to overrun that State, and by seizing Paducah, Louisville, Lexington and Maysville, increase their armies and their subsistence, and bring the war to a water-line of defence. Gen. MCCLELLAN's army on the Potomac prevented all that. It held the enemy "in a vice," and gave us ample time to fortify Beaufort and reinforce SHERMAN; to prepare BURNSIDE for his advance on Roanoke Island; to gather for BUELL the most invincible army, for its numbers, that was ever mustered; to plant BUTLER on Ship Island with a force that holds New-Orleans and Mobile in constant dread; and to complete at Cairo a flotilla of gunboats that have just crashed through the enemy's lines, on the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers, carrying havoc to their plans and dismay to their hearts, under which they are sinking in unutterable ruin. Was it nothing to hold the great army of the South "in a vice" while these agencies of attack upon its front, and flank, and rear, were being prepared? Is it nothing gained that we have now invested the rebellious States as an army invests a fort, and that the fiery hail of shot and shell now breaks upon their beleaguered land simultaneously, and with insupportable fury?

Yet all this was the plan of Gen. MCCLELLAN, deliberately formed months ago, closely adhered to from the day of its inception to the present time, not "tardily and languidly" conducted, but prosecuted with all the energy of which his nature was capable, and put into execution, not one day sooner by reason of the exasperated and ruffianly attacks upon his loyalty and fame, but on the very first day when the completion of all his preparations made it possible. It is not three weeks yet since the gunboat flotilla at Cairo received its complete armament. It is hardly three weeks since Gen. BURNSIDE was able to loose the moorings of his armada from Fortress Monroe, and since then, what has been done? Let captured thousands, deserted fortifications, broken lines of defence and fugitive armies reply. Gen. MCCLELLAN has been made the target of unmeasured ridicule in Congress, because he sought to direct our vast army of six hundred thousand men as a unit, and to converge them in simultaneous assault upon the enemy's lines. Yet when did scheme so vast, directed amid such difficulties resulting from the unpreparedness of a people for war, march so harmoniously and majestically to certain triumph? Will his personal enemies say, "after all, it was only guess-work," and the result one of the unaccountable "happy accidents" that good fortune sometimes throws in a man's way? Knowing, as we do, how much Gen. MCCLELLAN has endured to make good his programme—how heroically he has labored and suffered to bring about the happy accident that challenges the admiration of his countrymen, and will surely challenge the admiration of the world, we can afford to dismiss in pity the reluctant, malcontents, and leave them to such reflections as their unpardonable injustice to Gen. MCCLELLAN may bring.

YORK.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 17.

Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, (Rep.,) presented a communication from the Secretary of the Interior in regard to the recently discovered gold mines of California. Referred.

Several petitions for the emancipation of the slaves were presented.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented a petition from citizens of New-York, asking that the full rank of Major-General be conferred on Gen. JOHN E. WOOL.

Mr. LATHAM, of California, (Opp.,) from the Military Committee, reported a bill authorizing a survey in relation to the telegraph to the Amoor River.

On motion of Mr. NESMITH, of Oregon, (Opp.,) the joint resolution relative to the mode of the payment of the awards for settling the Oregon and Washington war debt, was taken up.

Mr. LANE, of Indiana, (Rep.,) asked to have read a dispatch received by Gen. MCCLELLAN, of the capture of Fort Donelson by the land forces of the United States.

There was laughter on the floor and the galleries when it was said that FLOYD had escaped.

The dispatch was greeted with loud applause in the galleries.

VICE-PRESIDENT—That's all right. [Renewed applause.]

VICE-PRESIDENT—The Chair rules that such applause is neither approving nor censuring the Senator. (Laughter.)

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) said he had also information that the City of Savannah, in the State of Georgia, had also been taken. [Renewed applause.]

The resolution in regard to the Oregon War debt was then passed.

On motion of Mr. HARRIS, the bill to change and regulate the Circuit and District Courts for the Northern District of New-York, was taken up and passed.

Mr. FOOT, of Vermont, (Rep.,) asked to have a dispatch read from a rebel source, in regard to the victories at Fort Donelson and Savannah. (Loud applause in the galleries.)

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) asked whether it was in order to cheer rebel accounts.

Mr. FOOT, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill to transfer the continuation of the Capitol extension and the erection of a dome, from the War Department to the Department of the Interior.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) the bill to provide for the better organization of the cavalry forces of the United States was taken up.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) thought that fifty regiments, which the bill provides for, was too large a number. Each regiment cost about a million a year, causing an immense expenditure. He moved to reduce the number to thirty.

Mr. GRIMES said that the number of cavalry wanted would depend on the character of the war. If it was to be a guerrilla war, then we should need a large force of cavalry. He moved to lay the bill on the table for the present.

Mr. HARRIS was in favor of the motion. He thought we could tell better about the matter in thirty days. He thought the expense was not so large as estimated. Eleven regiments were set down to the State of New-York; only three of these were full, and several were mere skeleton regiments.

Mr. FOSTER said that it was evident from the dispatches received, that we should want more cavalry, as a man called FLOYD, had stolen away from Fort Donelson and we need cavalry to catch him.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Tenn., (Union), asked consent to offer a joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to the officers, soldiers and seamen of the army and navy for their heroic gallantry, under the Providence of God, for the brilliant victories they have achieved over the enemies of the Constitution and the Union.

The resolution was passed.

Mr. WILSON hoped that they would not make any reduction in the cavalry force in consequence of any news yet received. The war was not over. There were other battle-fields yet to be won. He hoped there would only be a reduction of the force to forty regiments.

Mr. WILLEY, of Virginia, (Union,) agreed with the Chairman of the Military Committee that the war was not over yet. He knew enough of the Southern people to know that they would still continue to fight. He hoped that the Senate would consider well before they reduce this arm of the service. He thought that we should have Governments in the States to support, and it would require cavalry to reduce the numerous guerrilla bands that would spring up. Cavalry alone was competent to such service.

Mr. FESSENDEN modified his amendment so as to reduce the cavalry regiments to forty, instead of thirty.

Mr. WILSON thought that thirty of those regiments to-day were skeleton regiments. They were scattered over the country. We will have to purchase ten thousand horses to mount even forty regiments.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) disliked legislation on a "pendulum," which seemed to be the case regarding cavalry. Before the battle of Bull Run we wanted no cavalry. After that we went to the other extreme and authorised eighty regiments. We now propose to swing back again.

Mr. FESSENDEN's amendment was adopted by Yeas 25, Nays 16.

Mr. DOOLITTLE offered an amendment, as a proviso, that if the officers mustered out of the United States take their uniforms and equipments, they pay for the same at the original cost.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, thought that officers should receive pay for their time, and that should be sufficient. This amendment would be rather like putting the Government into the old clothes business.

After some further discussion the bill was laid over. Executive session. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 17.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, (Rep.,) asked and readily obtained permission to make a statement relative to Fort Donelson.

Amid profound silence Mr. COLFAX said that Gen. MCCLELLAN had authorized him to inform the House that he had just received a dispatch from Cairo, informing him of the arrival of the gunboat *Carondelet* at that place, bringing the news of the capture of Fort Donelson yesterday, by the land forces of the United States, with 15,000 prisoners, Gen. A. SIDNEY JOHNSTON and Gen. BUCKNER. Gen. FLOYD ran and escaped. The loss on both sides is very heavy.

Applause and laughter greeted the latter part of the dispatch.

Mr. COLFAX was surrounded by members to hear further news.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Illinois, (Rep.,)—I want the gentleman from Indiana to state that Gen. ULYSSES L. GRANT, who commanded the land forces that captured the fort, is from Illinois and from Galena in my District.

Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, (Union,) in view of this gratifying fact moved the House adjourn. Motion lost.

Mr. COLFAX said that he had further news from Fort Donelson, from rebel sources.

Cries, "Let's have it." "Go to the desk and read it." "Read it." "Read it."

The Speaker called the House to order, amid deep silence

Mr. COLFAX then read the dispatch as brought by a flag of truce from Norfolk, confirming the capture of Fort Donelson, &c.

This was greeted with applause on the floor and in the galleries.

Mr. WAIGHT, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) moved an adjournment. Disagreed to.

The House evidently at this time was not in proper condition for business.

Mr. MALLORY moved to discharge the Committee on the Conduct of the War, as from the good news this morning there seemed to be no further use for them.

This was greeted with loud laughter, and cries of "Agreed," "Agreed."

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Rep.,) remarked that the news was so gratifying that the House evidently was in no temper for business. He suggested that the House adjourn.

The House again refused to adjourn.

Mr. GOOCH, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) addressed the House in favor of the joint resolution authorizing the appointment of a Steno grapher for the Committee on the Conduct of the War. He called upon Mr. WICKLIFFE to state on what authority the latter, on Friday, made the allegation against the Committee as to the manner in which they performed their duties. If the gentleman had any authority for the allegations, he (Mr. GOOCH) would yield the floor for him to make the statement.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, (Union,) repeated what he had heretofore said, namely, that he had seen it stated that the Committee had the General-in-Chief before them, whom they had interrogated, and that Gen. MCCLELLAN gave an answer which at least satisfied him.

Mr. GOOCH asked, by what authority do you make the assertion?

Mr. WICKLIFFE answered, will you deny the fact?

Mr. GOOCH—I again ask what authority have you?

Mr. WICKLIFFE—And I ask whether you deny the fact?

Mr. GOOCH presumed the gentleman made the statement on a newspaper paragraph. He was perfectly free to say that the General-in-Chief did appear before the Committee, not by summons, but by invitation. He was free to suppose that this House had too much respect for those who compose this Committee, to suppose they would ask him any question pertaining to the object of the war, which he would object to answer. His testimony was not taken. That the Committee had an interview with Gen. MCCLELLAN was true, but that he was called as a witness was not true, and it was totally without foundation that the Committee had taken any testimony affecting any man, without giving him fair and full opportunity to answer the charges. The Committee were not a Star Chamber Court, as had been charged.

Mr. WICKLIFFE asked, Did you hear me say so?

Mr. GOOCH—I heard somebody say so on Friday. The Committee had summoned before them only such witnesses as were necessary to the investigation. The Committee had deemed it their duty to keep to themselves what they had heard from witnesses. They had made no revelations to individuals, or to newspapers, which members might read in advance of the report being made. He did not believe Congress had done its whole duty when it had made the necessary appropriations. It was the duty of Congress to remain in session, and every member should be in his place to contribute by all means in his power to uphold and sustain the Administration in crushing out the rebellion. The relations between the Committee and the Executive, Secretary of War, and all other officers of the Cabinet are of the most cordial character. The officers and men going into the field should be assured that they are supported and sustained by every branch of the Government, whether in victory or defeat, provided they fight manfully in the field. He trusted we would lose no more battles, and believed we soon can win a score of them if we only put the men we have now in the field against the enemy. The fall of Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Roanoke Island, and Bowling Green is but the beginning of the series of victories in the history of the rebellion. The Committee have from the outset been a unit in everything they have attempted or undertaken, and he felt authorized to say if there is anything they desire more than another it is fighting, for fighting only will crush out this rebellion, and the sooner this fighting could be done the better. The object of the war being the maintenance of the Constitution, without alteration or amendment—a war which shall cease only when the last vestige of rebellion and treason shall be crushed out.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, (Rep.,) referred to what he said on Friday, and in confirmation of the truth of his statement read a copy of a dispatch furnished by a gentleman on Gen. PATTERSON's staff, as follows:

CHARLESTOWN, July 20, 1861.

To Col. E. D. Townsend.

SIR: With a portion of his force Gen. JOHNSTON left Winchester in the afternoon of the 18th, with about thirty thousand troops. Signed, R. PATTERSON.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) gave his recollection that Gen. SCOTT, in the presence of the Cabinet, said that the battle of Bull Run was fought against his wishes and judgment, under the pressure of high authority, and further that he deserved to be dismissed from the army for thus yielding his consent.

Mr. BLAIR replied that all understood the statement which was heretofore made by Mr. RICHARDSON, but the latter had further related that Gen. SCOTT, in answer to a question by the President, disclaimed that the President had influenced him in risking the battle. It would not do for the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. STEVENS) to omit this important a intsion.

Mr. STEVENS replied, he did not rise to vindicate anybody; he was nobody's partisan: he merely wanted to ascertain the truth.

Mr. BLAIR said the gentleman's recollection was true as far as it went, but it was incorrect in omitting so much of the statement in relation to the interview as relieved the President from the responsibility of that battle.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, (Union,) said that it was reported by Secessionists, after the battle of Bull Run, that Gen. PATTERSON sympathized with the South, and that he would soon be found acting with it. And it was also openly expressed by Secessionists that Gen. PATTERSON was greatly wanting in loyalty and fidelity to the Government.

Mr. BIDDLE, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) said Gen. PATTERSON was his townsman and constituent. He had no knowledge from personal observation of the army which Gen. PATTERSON commanded in July last. At that time he (Mr. BIDDLE) was on military service in part of Virginia, within the scope of Gen. MCCLELLAN's command. A large number of his constituents, friends, neighbors and connexions were with Gen. PATTERSON, and he never heard from them anything but what was in the highest respect favorable to Gen. PATTERSON and expressive of confidence in his ability. Some of the officers in high rank in the army together with those in civil life, were on his staff, and none of them he believed ever brought a charge against him. Whatever was detrimental to that gentleman was merely rumors and hearsay, which the gentleman from Tennessee repeated. Mr. BIDDLE caused to be read an extract from Gen. SCOTT's report concerning Gen. PATTERSON's skill and bravery in Mexico, and also referred to the fact that Gen. PATTERSON rendered service in the war of 1812.

Mr. GOOCH, resuming, said that if Messrs. BLAIR and STEVENS, had any important revelation to make on their own responsibility, the Committee on the Conduct of the War would afford them an opportunity.

Mr. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, (Union,) was of opinion that we are indebted for our victories to the valor of our troops, under the skill and plans of the Commanding General. He proceeded to speak of Gen. SCOTT, with whom he had enjoyed an acquaintance of forty years. He concluded by saying he never knew a man more scrupulous in all that constitutes integrity, patriotism and morality of character. Gen. SCOTT's name was now a glorious part of our National history.

The Senate resolution for the employment of a Stenographer to the Committee on the Conduct of the War, was adopted.

Mr. LOVEJOY of Ill., (Rep.), called up the bill heretofore introduced by him, from the Committee on Agriculture, for the establishment of a Department of Agriculture.

The principal amendment made by the House, was in the reduction of the salary of the Commissioner, namely, from $5,000 to $3,000.

The bill was then passed by 153 against 7.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Post-office Appropriation bill.

Mr. ARNOLD, of Illinois, (Rep.,) in the commencement of his remarks referred to the news to-day from the West, our troops having penetrated the heart and centre of the rebellion. He proceeded to speak of Slavery as the cause of the conflict. Slavery is doomed. This fact should be recognized, and all unite in practically meeting the grave results involved. The question was "Liberty" under the Constitution, or "Slavery" on its ruins.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, (Rep.,) from the Military Committee, reported the Senate bill making appropriation for the Signal service of the army.

The bill was passed. Adjourned.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, No. 2 Vesey-st., opposite the church. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters, Elastic Shoulder Braces and Dr. Wadsworth's Uterine Elevator, Elastic Stockings, and Mechanical appliances for Deformities. (A female attends ladies.)

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents. Black or Brown best in use. Infallible unguent for the growth and beauty of the Hair. Depot, No. 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all druggists. Inimitable cutting of hair and whiskers at No. 1.

J. C. Rushton's Perfumed Camphor Ice, with Glycerine, a valuable remedy for Chapped Hands, Lips, Fever Sores, &c. Wholesale and retail at J. CLEMENT RUSHTON'S, No. 417 Broadway, corner Canal-st.

Brown's Bronchial Troches.

We know of no article which so richly deserves the entire confidence of the community as this. We have noticed the most flattering commendations from the most celebrated clergymen, lawyers and public speakers, and we can also speak from personal experience.—*Troy Whig.*

$200,000 First Mortgage 7 per Cent. Bonds of the GALENA AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, having twenty years to run, for sale at this office.

L. W. JEROME & CO.,
No. 46 Exchange-place.

Who Minds a Cold?

A cold seems a small affair. Most people neglect it, for it is only a cold. Yet a cold may turn to the consumption, and then follows almost certain death. Take a cold in time, then—that is, take DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, and your cold will disappear, as well as all apprehensions of danger. Sold by HEGEMAN & CO., and druggists generally.

MARRIED.

BANTA—CRANE.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 17, by Rev. G. Alex. Pelta, THEODORE M. BANTA to CORNELIA, eldest daughter of B. F. Crane, Esq., all of this City.

DAVISON—HERBERT.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan 8, at the residence of Mr. Thomas Scott, by Rev. Mr. George Davis, CHARLES M. DAVISON to Miss CARRIE C. HERBERT, all of the above city.

DIED.

WALLACE.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 15, CATHARINE HARRIOT WALLACE, infant daughter of Jefferson and Abby O. Wallace.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grandfather, Warren Harriot, No. 769 Greenwich-st., this (Tuesday) morning, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation.

BELL.—In this City, on Monday morning, Feb 17, of inflammation of the lungs, FRANKIE REDMAN, only son of Charles and Angeline A. Bell, aged 5 years and 11 months.

The funeral will be held on Wednesday, the 19th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 43 West 43d-st.

CALDWELL.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 16, at No. 115 West 42d-st., after a sudden illness, JAMES CALDWELL, a native of Kilmarnock, Scotland, aged 40 years.

The funeral services will take place on Wednesday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, from the Reformed Dutch Church, Fordham. Carriages will be in waiting at the station on the arrival of the cars, which leave 2d-st. Depôt at 2:15, and returning leave Fordham at 5:30 P. M.

NEWHOUSE.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 16, SAMUEL NEWHOUSE, aged 50 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his sister, Mrs. Vanderpool, No. 217 Bleecker-st., without further invitation, at 10 o'clock this morning.

LYONS.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 16, after a short illness, in the 50th year of his age, JOHN LYONS, of the County of Longford, Ireland.

His friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 98 East 24th-st., from thence to St. Stephen's Church, on Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock, where a Mass will be celebrated for the repose of his soul.

☞ Longford and Dublin papers please to copy.

LOWDEN.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb 16, of convulsions, ELIZABETH ANN, daughter of Robert and Mary Ann Lowden, aged 7 years 1 month and 10 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 79 Bleecker-st., at 1 o'clock on Tuesday, Feb. 18, without further invitation.

MCGAURAN.—In this City, Feb. 16, PATRICK MCGAURAN, aged 6 years—native of County Cavan, Ireland, and for the last 5½ years a resident of this City.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday, Feb. 18, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 615 3d-av., without further invitation.

☞ Dublin papers please copy.

THOMPSON.—In Brooklyn, of scarlet fever, MARY, youngest daughter of Major and Eleanor Thompson, aged 3 years 9 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, at 10 A. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 60 Columbia-st., Brooklyn.

ARQUIT.—In Brooklyn, Feb. 15, Capt. JOSEPH ARQUIT, aged 47.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 221 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb 18, at 2 o'clock.

☞ Baltimore papers will please copy.

STAMMERS.—On Saturday, Feb. 15, WM. STAMMERS, in the 65th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, 127th-st., near 4th av., Harlem.

PENNINGTON.—In Newark, on Sunday, Feb. 16, at his late residence, Hon. WILLIAM PENNINGTON, in the 66th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the deceased are invited to attend the funeral, from the High-st. Presbyterian Church, Newark, on Wednesday, the 19th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

HORNERTON.—In Sonnenberg, Canandaigua, on Thursday evening, Feb. 13, JOHN W. HORNERTON, in the 54th year of his age.

FLETCHER.—Lost, in the clipper ship *Black Hawk*, in the Bay of Bengal, on the 8th of April, 1861, ALBERT GOODWIN FLETCHER, son of George Fletcher, Bay Ridge, L. I., aged 21 years and 10 months.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 79.—Feb. 17, 1862.
58, 1, 70, 26, 61, 24, 13, 8, 60, 25, 17, 62, 7.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 80.—Feb. 17, 1862.
23, 33, 38, 9, 14, 64, 73, 68, 4, 29, 3, 6, 70.
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Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE
DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 27.—Feb. 17, 1862.
69, 75, 33, 26, 35, 16, 1, 2, 63, 3, 57, 29.
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 151.—Feb. 17, 1862.
29, 74, 22, 31, 1, 27, 32, 52, 15, 49, 44.
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ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS
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HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS
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AND
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OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

LIGHT ROOMS,
and steady power,
at low rates,
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DESIRABLE DWELLING HOUSE TO LET, in 12th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; medium size; in excellent order; high stoop, range, and all water conveniences, gas to third story, including fixtures; location very desirable. Apply to C. SMITH, Smith & Lawrence, No. 157 Duane-st.

TO LET—A FULL, FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY brick house, No. 105 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. It is in superior order; has every modern convenience, water, gas, furnace, kitchen range, &c. Possession 1st of May. Apply to A. G. JEROME, No. 61 Beaver-st., N. Y.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED HOUSE—in Madison-av., above 29th-st., west side, will be rented to a private family only. The house was recently built for the use of the owner, and is in excellent order. Terms reasonable. Apply to N. C. BISHOP, No. 144 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR-STORY brown stone house No. 51 West 11th-st., three doors from 5th-av., built in the best manner for owner's use, with all modern conveniences, on reasonable terms. Apply next door, No 51, or to JOHN W. CORLIES, No. 32 Dey-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—HOUSE AND STORE NO. 391 Canal st., next door to the People's Bank; it will be let separate, if desired, and put in good repair for a good tenant, with counters and shelvings. Inquire of H. OSTRANDER, at the above number, from 10 to 3 o'clock up stairs

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET.—MAIDEN-lane, store No. 78, John-st, No. 99, corner of Gold-st. William st., store and basement, No. 1 2. Offices in Nos. 57 and 59 William st. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William st.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE BROWN STONE four-story, full sized house, No. 68 St. Mark's-place, (8th-st.,) near 2d-av.; will be offered fo a good tenant at reasonable rent. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank, No. 3 Beekman-st.

TO LET—THE STORE AND THREE LOFTS IN No. 443 Water-st., and three lofts in building adjoining, suitable for storage, workshops or other business purposes; will be let together or separately, to suit. Apply at No. 224 South-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, To a private family, No. 41 East 29th-st., near 4th-av. For permission to see the house, apply to R. C. READ, 5 East 22d-st., from 1 to 3 P. M. Rent $800; furnished $1,000.

TO LET—FOR OFFICES OR MANUFACTURING purposes, with or without steam-power part of premises No. 17 John-st. Inquire of PECKHAM, MERRILL, FITCH & CO., No. 19 John-st.

TO LET—FROM THE 1ST OF MAY, THE LARGE three-story house, No. 18 St. Mark's-place, 4th-st. Apply to E. A. WEEKS, No. 58 Wall-st., from 1 till 3 P. M., or at No. 78 University place, from 9 till 10 A. M.

NOTICE.—THE DWELLING PART OF THE Butchers' and Drovers' Bank to let. For particulars inquire at the Bank. R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, IN THE town of Westchester, adjoining the village of West Farms, within one mile of the Harlem Railroad, and four miles from the Harlem Bridge, with about ten acres of land, a fine garden, with fruit, green house, grapery, stables, carriage-house, &c. Apply at No. 18 West 25th-st

14TH-STREET HOUSES.—TO RENT FURnished—The desirable house No. 12 West 14th st. Rent low to a responsible tenant.
Also to let, the four-story houses Nos. 102 and 104 East 14th-st. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER,
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FOR SALE—THE DWELLING-HOUSE AND ground No. 2 Grace-court, directly on Brooklyn Heights. Buildings all of brick and stone, built in the most substantial manner. House 5 x 70 feet, three stories complete in all its appointments, billiard room, &c., &c. Situation unrivaled, commanding magnificent views of the Bay and City of New-York, combining both City and country within three minutes' walk of the Wall st. ferry. It is also desirable for a first-class residence; pure air, ample grounds handsomely laid out, terraced garden, vinery, greenhouse, conservatory, stable, coach and coachman's house, &c., &c. If not sold it will be rented or leased for a number of years, furnished or otherwise. Inquire of JOHN H. PRENTICE, No. 1 Grace-court, Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—No. 1 Lafayette-avenue—a first-class brick house with every modern improvement and convenience, and in complete order. Also the two-story brick house No. 237 State-st., near Hoyt, with fine arbor-vines, (carpets, mirrors, &c., if desired.) Also the three-story brick house on the northeast corner of St. Felix-st and Hanson-place, will be sold VERY LOW and on favorable terms. Apply to WM. B. NICHOLS, No. 41 Pine-st., New-York, or mornings and evenings at No. 19 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY, BASEMENT and sub-cellar, brown-stone front houses, Nos. 15, 19 and 21, 2d-place, Brooklyn, containing all the modern improvements, with water, gas, speaking tubes, range, furnace, &c. Will be sold on very easy terms. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—CORNER LEXINGton-av. and 37th-st., first-class, modern 4-story, brown stone house and stable. Location one of the finest in the City. Price for sale, $25,000. Terms easy. Rent, $1,500 to a perfectly satisfactory private family. HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., near Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY and basement brick house, with all the modern improvements, No. 173 West 45th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., which is paved with Belgian pavement. Apply on the premises, or to C. Y. WEMPER, No. 31 Nassau-st., Manhattan Life Insurance Company.

FOR SALE.—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS, BROWN-stone front house, 29x65, No. 162 Madison-av., near 34th-st., built in the very best manner, rosewood doors and walnut stairs. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 72 East 26th-st.

FOR SALE—THE VERY DESIRABLE BROWN-stone front house and lot No. 58 West 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.: lot 22 feet by half the block; part of the furniture may be had with the house. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-story, basement and sub-cellar brick dwelling house, No. 231 Henry-st. Lot 25x100, house 25x50. Will be sold low and on reasonable terms. Apply to Arctic Fire Insurance Company, No. 18 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT, EAST 53D-ST., No. 158; house, 3-story, basement and under-cellar, with all modern improvements; no incumbrance; terms to suit the purchaser. Inquire of S. SPRAGUE, on the premises.

HOUSE FOR SALE, NO. 57 NORTH Moore-st., with lease of lot; size of house, 25 by 44, 3 stories, brick, belonging to the estate of RALPH I. BUSH, deceased. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE.—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY 19-feet brown-stone front house No. 142 East 31st-st. Apply to A. G. HAVENS, corner 31st-st. and 1st-av.

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Having purchased from the estate of the late William Birkbeck, deceased, the
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Of all kinds and of the most approved construction. Having one of the largest and
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COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND GROUNDS OF the late Dr. BEEKMAN, in the village of Kinderhook. The house is brick, two-stories with wings, situated in a lawn finely shaded with forest trees, and connected with it a farm of 125 acres of land, in a high state of cultivation—any part of which will be sold with the house. For particulars inquire of Mr. JOHN S. VOSBURGH, No. 806 Greenwich-st.; Mr. JOHN FRISBEE, corner of Duane and Church sts.; Capt. J. P. ACKER, St. Nicholas Hotel, or E. G. BEEKMAN and THOMAS BEEKMAN, on the premises.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE IN THE HIGHLANDS, ON THE HUDSON—PRICE TO SUIT THE TIMES—Located at Cornwall, four miles south of Newburgh; 15 acres of land in fine condition, in lawn, &c., fruit and shade trees. Handsome dwelling house of brick, 36x54, 18-inch walls; contains 16 rooms, bath, water closet, &c.; hot and cold water on each floor; basement grouted and rat proof, hard finished walls throughout; heating arrangements complete; gardener's house, brick barn and carriage-house, 45x50 feet; sheds and other out-buildings convenient and complete; a well of excellent water and cistern at each house; garden of one acre, furnished with an abundance of berries and small fruit. The plot is a level plateau—the first level above the steamboat landing. Churches, schools, and post-office in the near vicinity. Built by the owner, with great care, for his permanent residence. The whole is in perfect order, and suited for immediate occupation. For further particulars, price, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE Col. Robertson, situated in the township of Orange, N. J. The house is a double cottage, containing ten rooms, besides cellar and attic; heated with furnace and replete with every convenience. A pure mountain spring furnishes an abundance of the most delightful water, which is brought into the house; besides there is a stream running the whole length of the lot, at the foot of the garden. The lot comprises one acre and a-half of ground in lawn and garden, with fine shade and ornamental trees, and an abundance of the choicest fruit. There is a new stable, fine grape arbor and other out-buildings. For further particulars inquire of GEORGE A. VAN WAGENEN, Esq., foot of Centre-st., Newark, or on the premises.

FOR SALE OR RENT—A BEAUTIFUL GOTHIC cottage, containing 13 rooms, suitable for a first-class family, with modern improvements, including gas, &c., and one-fourth of an acre, stocked with ornamental, shade and fruit trees, shrubbery, flowers, &c., with a stable attached; situated at Clifton, S. I., within three minutes' walk of two ferries; neighborhood retired, and first-class; churches and schools in immediate vicinity; will be sold on favorable terms, or rented to desirable tenants for one year or longer, at a low price. Apply to A. H. WAGNER, Esq., No. 15 Wall-st., or to Mr. W., Box No. 747 Post-Office, New-York.

TO LET—AN EXCELLENT DOUBLE TWO story and attic house, in the village of West Farms, Westchester County, within one hour's ride of the City. The house is of stone, and contains all modern improvements; is on the margin of the Bronx's River, and has about two acres of land attached. Will be let very low to a good tenant, and possession given April 1. F. J. BARRETT & CO., No. 74 Beaver-st.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE—TO CLOSE an estate, a country seat of about 14 acres; good building; modern improvements; hot and cold water, bath-room, water closets, range, stationary wash-tubs, ice-house, ice-pond, stables, carriage-house, poultry-house, garden, &c., one mile from depot, in Westchester County, and 17 miles from New-York. For particulars, inquire of J. S. CALDWELL, No. 24 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence in New-Windsor, about a mile south of Newburgh. The premises comprise some seven acres of land in lawn, orchard and garden, with choice fruit trees and vines of various kinds, a commodious house of brick 55 feet square, with an extension; also necessary out-buildings. Apply to F. C. HAVEMEYER, No. 102 Wall-st.

TO LET—A LARGE FRAME DWELLING CONtaining eleven finished rooms, within five minutes' walk to steamboat landing, in the village of Astoria, abounding with grapes and fruits of all kinds, rain water in kitchen, the house being built for convenience. For particulars apply to JOHN L. RAPELYE, on the premises, junction Flushing and Newtown avs.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

AT MONTCLAIR, N. J., AN ELIGIBLE residence for sale or rent on favorable terms. House with wing, each two stories; grounds well stocked with fruit; 5 minutes' walk from depot of railroad connecting with New-York many times a day. For further particulars, inquire of M. W. DODD, Bookseller, 506 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A VILLA RESIdence, at Claremont, N. J., 2¾ miles from the ferry; 45 x 120, house, (frame, filled in with brick,) 22x32, wing, (half story,) 16x22. Three stage lines pass very near to the house. Apply to
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN NEW-CANAAN, CONN., NEW house, barn, out-houses, with two to eighteen acres good land; abundant fruit trees, excellent garden; beautiful location; perfectly healthy. Worth $5,500. Will be sold for less than $5000. See representation of place at No. 296 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, plano rooms.

TO LET OR LEASE—A PLEASANT HOUSE and garden at Orange, N. J., within about five minutes' walk of the Railroad station, in the best of order, with small fruit, shrubbery, &c. Apply to R. F. HAND, No. 107 Broadway, from 11 to 12 A. M.

FOR SALE AT PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—A country seat, with about four acres of excellent land, in a beautiful situation, with a good garden, fruit, &c., house nearly new, with twelve rooms; price, $4,000. Inquire of R. C. READ, No. 5 East 22d-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL COTtage with one acre of land, containing shrubbery and all kinds of fruits, three miles be ow Plainfield, N. J. Inquire of C. F. BLAZE, No. 197 Chambers-st. N. Y.

TO LET—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED, houses situated at New-Brighton, Staten Island. For further information, apply to W. M. WHITMORE, No. 39½ Exchange-place.

HOUSES TO LET AT ASTORIA.—RENTS from $150 to $900. Inquire of R. M. BLACKWELL, Astoria, or R. M. BLACKWELL & CO., No. 144 Front-st

TO LET—A LARGE HOUSE IN BLOOMFIELD, N. J., with ornamental grounds. Inquire at F. D. PINE'S, near the depôt.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED BEDROOMS ON 2d or 3d floor, may be obtained by applying at No. 42 West 19th-st. Also, suites of front rooms on 2d or 3d floors will be vacant after April 1st.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for a family or single persons at No. 18 East 29th-st. Prices moderate. No Secessionists need apply.

BOARD WANTED—IN FOURTEENTH-ST., west of Broadway, by a gentleman with small family; an entire second or third floor would be needed, and a private family owning their house preferred; best references required; prefers to use his own parlor furniture and bed linen. Address Mr. BUTLER, Box No. 189 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—FOR A gentleman, wife, infant and nurse; location must be near South Ferry; room must be on second floor, front or back. For suitable accommodation, $12 per week will be paid, including fire and gas. Address A. Y. Z., Box No. 1,903 Post-office, New-York.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING IN 14th-st., near 6th-av., wish to let a very handsome, large, second story front room, with or without board. Also, a single, third story, front room. House is first-class. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address HOME, Box No. 165 *Times* Office

HOTELS.

STANWIX HALL—CORNER BROADWAY AND Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y., at the junction of the New-York Central, Hudson River, Northern and Eastern Railroads. FRANCIS RIDER, formerly of West Point, and more recently of the St. Germain, New-York, and Pavilion, Rockaway, Long Island, respectfully announces to his friends and the public that he has taken the above well-known hotel, and hopes, by assiduity and attention, to meet a continuance of that patronage he has hitherto so liberally enjoyed. The house is undergoing considerable improvement and will be conducted on the most liberal scale. Meals at all hours to suit the arrival and departure of the cars. The location, it will be observed, is the most central in the city.

WILL BE READY IN A FEW DAYS—Now undergoing repairs and a general renovation, Patten's Hotel, Nos. 277, 279 and 281 Greenwich-st., between Murray and Warren sts. Application for rooms, &c., may now be made at the office of the Hotel.
JAMES JENKINSON, Proprietor.

HELP WANTED.

AS COOK—WAITRESS.—WANTED, TWO first-class servants for private families, in the City, one as cook, the other as waitress. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st. Protestants preferred.

A COOK.—WANTED, A COLORED WOMAN, AS good cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing. Apply at No. 56 West 47th-st., near 6th-av.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a good cook, washer and ironer, at No. 221 West 34th-st.

A LADY'S MAID WANTED—ONE WHO IS thoroughly proficient in every branch of her business, can call at BOOKHAM & BEDELL'S Branch Office, No. 309 4th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A WAITER IN A PRIvate family; Scotch or English preferred; one who can bring reference and who understands his business. Apply at No. 47 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, in the exchange office of R. Lefferts, from 11 to 2.

FARMER AND WIFE WANTED—THE farmer must be competent to take charge of a farm, and understand under-draining; the wife must be a good housekeeper, and understand the management of a dairy; to commence April 1; moderate wages only may be expected. Apply to W. B. SCOTT, No. 111 Broadway.

WANTED—TWO CONDUCTORS FOR A STEAM railroad, 4 men for steamers, 1 stewardess. Apply to Mr. SPINK, No 7 Chatham-square.

SEWING MACHINES.

NO. 609 BROADWAY,
WILLIAMS & ORVIS'
CELEBRATED DOUBLE-THREAD
FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES,
From $25 to $65.
These machines have long been known in New-England and the Western States, where they have earned a richly merited popularity. We feel confident that their excellence and simplicity will speedily win an enviable reputation in New-York also, and we invite all interested to call and inspect them at our
SALESROOM,
No. 609 Broadway, New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress. The advertiser can operate on Grover & Baker's sewing-machine; can make children's frocks to fit in the neatest manner. Is a native of Dublin; belongs to the Episcopal Church. Has got first-class City reference. Can be heard of for three days. Address M. C., Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A PROTESTANT girl, neat and industrious, wishes a situation to do chamberwork and plain sewing; is kind to and understands the care of children; is willing and obliging; has good reference. Call at No. 97 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, (Protestant,) a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or first class waitress. No objection to go into the country. Best of references given. Apply at No. 192 East 33d-st.; third floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND PLAIN SEWER.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as chambermaid and plain sewer, or chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing; is willing to be obliging as possible; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 242 7th-av., between 28th and 29th sts., front room, fourth story.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS OR LAUNDRESS.—A very competent girl, with good reference, wants a situation as above. You can get her, or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted, by a young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or to do general housework in a small private family; best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 1 Union-court, University-place., between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK—NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, situations, by two Protestant young women; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as nurse and seamstress; can take care of a baby from its birth, or bring it up from its birth on a bottle; is very fond of children; or would do chamberwork and washing in a small private family; have the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 152 East 32d-st.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A REspectable woman in a private family as cook; she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, such as soups, game and pastry; no objection to assist in the washing, if required. First-class City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 152 East 31st-st., second floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman, a situation as first class cook; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches, including pastry. Is a good bread and biscuit baker; has first class City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as first class cook; she perfectly understands French and English cooking in all its branches, pastrys and jellies; has lived with the best of families both in city and country. Can be seen for two days; call at No. 158 East 17th-st., room No. 6.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, TIDY woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, game and soups; wages $8 to $10; City or country; refers to her employer; City or Westchester County preferred. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; would assist in the washing; no objection to a boarding-house; has the best City references. Call, for two days, at 64 West Washington-place.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN experienced English woman as cook; understands her business. Apply at BOOKHAM & BEDELL'S branch office, No. 309 4th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN wishes to engage as above; is a good cook, baker of bread, pies, &c.; understands her work thoroughly. Has the best of reference. Can be seen at No. 97 4th av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN experienced cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 125 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as first-class cook, in a private family; the best of City reference. Apply at No. 110 West 31st-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, a situation by two cousins in one house—one is a first-class cook, and is willing to help with washing and ironing; can make bread and biscuits, and understands all kinds of good cooking. The other as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to do washing and ironing; has seven years reference. Apply at No. 89 West 11th-st., in the rear, between 6th and 7th avenues.

AS COOK, &c.—NURSE, &c.—SITUATIONS wanted by two Protestant young women; one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid; have the best reference; have no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 42 West 20th-st., near Broadway.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED, A SITuation as first-class cook, by one who understands cooking in all its branches; has good baker of bread and pastry; also understands soups, game and all kinds of deserts. Can give the best of City reference. Call or address No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged.

AS FIRST-CLASS PASTRY COOK.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable woman, as first-class baker and pastry cook; understands all kinds of jellies, soups and game; would go to a first-class boarding house; has the best City references. Call at No. 11 6th-st., between Bowery and 2d av., third floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework, by a Protestant woman who is an excellent cook and first-rate washer and ironer, and well recommended; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., several doors west of Broadway.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a competent tidy woman, who has lived four years in her last place, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linens in style; a good baker; makes pastry and soups; also, her cousin as seamstress and parlor-maid, and to wait on table. Wages $8 and $7, in City or country. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st. for two days.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS, OR GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A very competent girl, with good reference, wants a situation as above. You can get her, or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as first class cook; she perfectly understands French and English cooking in all its branches;

FINANCIAL.

NINETEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

OFFICE, NO. 94 BROADWAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Company for the fiscal year ending the 31st day of January, 1862:

Net cash assets 1st of February, 1861		$6,989,856 74
RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR.		
For Premiums and Policy Fees	$1,111,789 12	
For Interest	481,059 00	
From Agents for Sundry Balances of Accounts	913 19	$1,593,731 31
Total		$8,583,587 05
DISBURSEMENTS DURING THE YEAR.		
Paid Claims by Death	$320,400 00	
Paid Additions to same	30,784 75	
Paid Surrendered Policies	222,869 32	
Paid Annuities	11,963 43	
Paid Reductions of Premiums	978 13	
Paid Profit and Loss	21,267 21	
Paid Commissions	47,462 18	
Paid Expenses, viz.: Exchange, Postage, Advertising, Taxes, Salaries, Rent, Printing and Stationery, Advertising, Fuel, Medical Examinations, &c.	88,133 74	$743,820 76
Net cash assets 1st February, 1862		$7,839,766 29
Invested as follows:		
Cash on hand and in Bank	$421,437 32	
Bonds and Mortgages	6,536,924 41	
United States Stocks	783,782 50	
Real Estate	76,513 24	
Due from Agents	21,112 32	$7,839,766 29
Add interest accrued, but not yet due		90,000 00
Add deferred Premiums (estimated)		135,000 00
Add arrears of Premiums in course of transmission		21,49 48
Gross assets 1st February, 1862		$8,086,258 77

	No. of Policies.	Amount.
At risk, Feb. 1, 1861	12,591	$37,397,583
Issued during the year	1,221	3,816,325
Total	13,812	$41,213,908
Deduct forfeited, cancelled, surrendered, expired and dead	1,717	5,789,809
In force Feb. 1, 1862	12,095	$35,424,099
Of which are:		
For Life	11,542	$33,599,009
For Endowment Assurances	466	1,352,090
For short terms	150	473,000
Total	12,095	$35,424,099

Increase in net cash assets for the year $849,909 55

Decrease in the amount at risk for the year $1,973,574

Circulars containing the Rates of Premium and a full explanation of the new scheme of Survivorship Annuities, may be had on application at the office of the Company in a few days.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FREDK. S. WINSTON,	WILLIAM H. POPHAM,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	WILLIAM A. HAINES,
WILLIAM MOORE,	EZRA WHEELER,
ROBERT H. McCURDY,	M. M. FREEMAN,
ISAAC G. PEARSON,	WELLINGTON CLAPP,
MARTIN BATES, Jr.,	MILLARD FILLMORE,
WM. J. BUNKER,	SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
WILLIAM BEATS,	SEYMOUR L. HUSTED,
JOHN P. YELVERTON,	DAVID HOADLEY,
JOHN WADSWORTH,	HENRY A. SMYTHE,
ALFRED EDWARDS,	WILLIAM V. BRADY,
ALEX. W. BRADFORD,	W. E. DODGE,
JOHN M. STUART,	GEORGE S. COE,
GEORGE R. CLARK,	WM. K. STRONG,
SAMUEL E. SPROULLS,	NATHANIEL HAYDEN,
SAMUEL M. CORNELL,	WM. M. VERMILYE,
LUCIUS ROBINSON,	JOHN E. DEVELIN,
W. SMITH BROWN,	RICHARD PATRICK.

Secretary, ISAAC ADAMS. Actuary, SHEPPARD HOMANS.
Medical Examiner, MINTURN POST, M. D.

NOTE.—The business of this Company is conducted on the MUTUAL principle, in the strictest sense of the term: the entire surplus, DEDUCTING NECESSARY EXPENSES ALONE, being equitably divided among the Assured.

ACCUMULATION $4,189,753.
ANNUAL STATEMENT
OF THE
MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Jan. 1, 1862.

Office, No. 251 Broad-st., Newark.
Agency, No. 31 Wall-st., New-York.

Balance per statement Jan. 1, 1861		$3,812,858 80
Received for premiums during the year 1861	$726,390 46	
Received for Interest during the year 1861	224,238 74	
Total Receipts for 1861	$950,638 20	
Paid claims by death	$443,685 95	
Paid policies surrendered	117,973	
Paid salaries, taxes, postages, &c.	33,198 91	
Paid commissions to agents	49,656 84	
Paid physicians' fees	3,735 55	
Paid annuities	1,517 00	
Paid Dividends	204,096 26—$853,843 25	$293,794 95
Net balance, Jan 1, 1862		$4,109,353 45
ASSETS.		
Cash on hand	$96,367 29	
Bonds and Mortgages	2,382,561 18	
Premium Notes	1,294,654 28	
Real Estate	76,956 43	
Loans on Scrip	4,941 85	
Premium notes and Cash with Agents	55,082 42	$4,109,353 45
7,026 Policies in force. Insuring		$23,481,353 00
694 New Policies have been issued during the year.		
Total amount of dividends paid to January 1, 1862		1,688,956 44
Total amount of claims by death to January 1, 1862		2,665,589 50

The Directors have declared a dividend of 45 per cent., and an *additional special* dividend of 5 per cent., payable in conformity with the present rule of the Company; and they have ordered the payment of the dividend of 1860 during the year 1862.

ROBERT L. PATTERSON, President.
LEWIS C. GROVER, Vice-President.
BENJAMIN C. MILLER, Secretary.
JAMES STEWART, M. D., Medical Adviser, New-York.
JOSEPH B. JACKSON, M. D., Medical Adviser, Newark.

Prospectuses, Statements and Applications will be furnished, without charge, at this office. All information desired will be given by the undersigned agents.

Dr. JAMES STEWART, the Medical Examiner in New-York, attends at the office *daily, from half-past one to half-past two P. M.*

JOS. L. & J. P. LORD, Agents,
No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

MECHANICS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1862.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Bank, held on Tuesday, the 11th instant, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected for the ensuing year, viz:

SHEPHERD KNAPP,	CYRUS CURTISS,
THS. C. CHADBAVOYNE,	THOMAS HOPE,
A. C. KINGSLAND,	HENRY F. SPAULDING,
RICHARD IRVIN,	EDMUND M. YOUNG,
FRANCIS HALL,	GEORGE MOSLE,
JOHN BULLARD, Jr.,	THOMAS F. YOUNGS,
WM. CHAMBERLAIN,	HUGH N. CAMP.*

* To fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of C. H. Sand, Esq.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board SHEPHERD KNAPP, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

WM. H. COX, Cashier.

OFFICIAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Feb. 4, 1862.

HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE UNITED States, dated Aug. 19, 1861, and payable three years from date, are hereby notified that provision is made for the payment of the Coupons of semi-annual interest which become due on the 19th inst., in coin, agreeably to their tenor, by the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, or by either of the Assistant Treasurers at New-York, Boston and Philadelphia.

All such Coupons, together with schedules showing the number and amount of each Coupon and the aggregate sum of each parcel, must be presented for examination and verification at least three full business days before payment.

S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD CO.—The Covington and Lexington Railroad being unable to pay the principal of the above bonds, maturing on the 1st of March, 1862, asks an extension of the same for ten years, and proposes to issue new coupon sheets to be attached to the bonds. Holders are requested to present the bonds for the new coupon sheets to

SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st.

THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 65 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1862.—The annual election for thirty Directors and three Inspectors of the next election will be held at the office of the Company on the third TUESDAY of this month, the 18th inst. The poll will be held open between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

JOHN BAKER, Sec'y.

NOTICE.—THE ADJOURNED MEETING AND election of the stockholders of the QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY will be held in the City of Philadelphia, at No. 410 Walnut-st., Room No. 6, on TUESDAY, March 4, 1862, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

FRANK S. BOND, Secretary.

ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL, GREAT WESTern, New-York, Pacific, Sun and Union Insurance Scrip for sale, by WM. C. GILMAN & SON, No. 18 Merchants' Exchange, Hanover-st.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES, NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1862.

HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE UNITED STATES, dated Aug. 19, 1861, and payable three years from date, are hereby notified that provision is made for the payment in coin of the coupons of semi-annual interest, which will become due on the 19th inst. All such coupons, together with schedules showing the number and amount of each coupon, and the aggregate sum of each parcel, must be presented for examination and verification at least three full business days before payment. *The coupons cannot be received through the mails, but must be presented in person, or through an agent in New-York.*

JOHN J. CISCO,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES, NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1862.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS AUTHORIZED by the Secretary of the Treasury to receive on deposit United States Notes, as a temporary loan, for which interest at the rate of five (5) per cent. per annum will be paid, together with the principal, in like currency, on demand after ten days' notice.

JOHN J. CISCO,
Assistant Treasurer U. S.

TERRE HAUTE, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.

Subscribing bondholders of the Second Mortgage Bonds are requested to deposit their bonds, with receipts for 10 per cent. advance, with the Committee, preparatory to sale and reorganization. Bonds must be surrendered before the sale, which is the 21st of March, at No. 42 Wall-st.

R. BAYARD, Chairman, &c

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

DEMAND TREASURY NOTES

Received on deposit at PAR.

COUPONS OF 7-30 PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES, Due Feb. 19, CASHED OR COLLECTED, FREE OF CHARGE, by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., BANKERS, Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 18 2.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the Charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1861.

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st January, 1861, to 31st December, 1861	$3,840 286 54
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1861	1,474,990.29
Total amount of Marine Premiums	$5,314,576,83
No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks; nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.	
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1861, to 31st December, 1861	$4,155,165,78
Losses paid during the same period	$2,311,650,29
Returns of Premiums and Expenses	$572,476.35

The Company has the following Assets, viz:

United States and State of New-York Stock, City Bank and other Stocks	$2,923,403,81
Loans secured by Stocks, and otherwise	800,340,00
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages	283,760,00
Dividends on Stocks, Interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other Loans, sundry notes, reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at	123,783,02
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable	1,618,859,02
Cash in Bank	245,543,94
Total Amount Assets	$5,995,689,79

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 4th of February next.

After reserving TWO AND A QUARTER MILLION DOLLARS of profits, the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1856 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 4th of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled.

A Dividend of Thirty Per Cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1861, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 8th of April next.

The profits of the Company, ascertained from the 1st of July, 1842, to the 1st of January, 1861, for which certificates were issued, amount to $11,600,210

Additional profits from 1st January, 1861, to 1st January, 1862 1,250,000

Total profits for 19½ years $12,94 .2.0

The Certificates previous to 1856 have been redeemed by cash 8,881,470

Net earnings remaining with the Company, on 1st January, 1862 $4,050,740

By order of the Board,
W. TOWNSEND JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

John D. Jones,	Caleb Barstow,	Dennis Perkins,
Charles Dennis,	A. P. Pillot,	Joseph Gaillard, Jr.
W. H. H. Moore,	Leroy M. Wiley,	William Wood,
Thomas Tileston,	Daniel S. Miller,	J. Henry Burgy,
Henry Coit,	S. B. Nicoll,	Cornelius Grinnell,
Wm. C. Pickersgill,	Joshua J. Henry,	C. A. Hand,
Lewis Curtis,	Geo. G. Hobson,	Watts Sherman,
Chas. H. Russell,	David Lane,	Edward R. Bell,
Lowell Holbrook,	James Bryce,	E. E. Morgan,
Robt. C. Goodhue,	Wm. Sturgis, Jr.,	B. J. Howland,
P. Harmony,	Henry K. Bogert,	Benj. Babcock,
Wm. C. Pain,	A. A. Low,	Benjamin Marshall,
Royal Phelps,	William E. Dodge, Jr.	Minturn Post,

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-Pres't.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE WATERTOWN AND ROME RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund desire to purchase on the 1st day of March next, $8,000 of the Sinking Fund Bonds of the Company. Sealed proposals will be received at the Bank of North America, New-York, until the 1st of March, addressed to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the Watertown and Rome Railroad Company.

NOTICE.—MR. HENRY M. THOMPSON IS fully authorized to sign my name by procuration.

JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 39 Nassau-st.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1862.

$25,000, $15,000, $12,000, $10,000, and other sums to lend on City property. R. N. HAVENS, No. 17 Nassau-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, 25th January, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF this Company have this day declared a dividend of Six per cent on the Capital Stock of the Company. They have also declared an Interest Dividend of Six per cent. (6) on all outstanding Scrip, payable in cash, on and after the 11th day of February next. Also, a Scrip Dividend of Twenty per cent., (20) on ALL policies that terminated during the year ending 31st December, 1861, which Scrip will be deliverable on and after the 10th day of March next. All policies issued by this Company participate in the profits.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD Company will pay a Semi-annual Dividend of Three per cent. on and after the 20th day of February last. Stockholders residing in the City of New-York will be paid by the transfer agent, H. A. Oakley, Esq., at the Office of the Howard Insurance Company; in Albany and Troy, at the New-York State Bank; in Utica, at the Oneida Bank; in Syracuse, at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. Dividends not called for within thirty days, will be paid at the Treasurer's Office only.

L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.
OSWEGO, Feb. 13, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. of the net earnings of the last three months, payable at the office of the Company on THURSDAY, 20th inst.

The transfer books will close on the 15th, and reopen on the 22d inst. By order of the Board.

THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY, OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1862.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and a Half Per Cent. has been declared on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, payable at the office in the City of New-York on and after Feb. 15, inst.

The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th inst., both inclusive. GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six Per Cent., payable to the stockholders on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 7 Wall-st.

D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared the usual semi-annual interest dividend of three and one-half per cent. for the past six months, payable to stockholders on demand. By order of the Board.

R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—No. 48 Wall-st., Feb. 6, 1862.—The Trustees of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., payable to stockholders on or after the 10th inst. JOHN A. STEWART, Sec'y.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.

PETER C. CORTELYOU.

BURNING FLUIDS, OILS, &C.

J. S. STANTON, MANUFACTURER
OF
COAL OIL, COAL OIL LAMPS, AND BURNING FLUID, DEALER IN ALCOHOL AND CAMPHENE. CRUDE PETROLEUM From best wells on Oil Creek, Pennsylvania. REFINED OIL, PACKED IN CANS FOR EXPORT NO. 132 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.

MEDICAL.

NO GROPING IN THE DARK,

But everything as clear as the sun at noonday, after reading that popular illustrated medical work, entitled HUMAN FRAILTY, published by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Summary of the virtues of Triesmar. Nos. 1, 2 and 3—Triesmar No. 1 removes completely all physical impediments to marriage, and invigorates the exhausted system. Triesmar No. 2 quickly cures all primary symptoms, obviating the necessity of being sickened with nauseous medicines. Triesmar No. 3 is the great European remedy for confirmed cases, ill effects from mercury, and for the entire removal of all impurities. Price $3, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3, or in $27 cases, saving $9. Packets packed, secured from observation, and sent to any part of the world, on receipt of remittance. Consultations daily, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock. N. B.—Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CONSTITUTION WATER.

THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR DIABETES IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER. Inflammation of the Kidneys, and Catarrh of the Bladder, Strangury and Burning, or Painful Urinating, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges after Urinating. For sale by all Druggists. Price $1. WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors. Morgan & Allen, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impotency and Kindred Affections, &c., &c., is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Mailed by S. Warner, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey, No. 831 Broadway; and by Dr. B. at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews and communications strictly confidential.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradicat on of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $3 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

SAVE YOUR CHILDREN!—THE PUBLIC will be glad to know that Dr. CHAPMAN'S celebrated CROUP AND COUGH SYRUP, an infallible cure for that dangerous and often fatal disease, the Croup, is manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail, by WM. CHAPMAN & CO., No. 42 Fulton-st., New-York; also, by A. B. & D. SANDS, corner of Fulton and William sts., and druggists in general.

YOUNG MAN, HAVE YOU CONTRACTED the baby-destroying vice by indulging in secret habits? Dr. RODMAN'S Specific Drops cures the very worst case in less than 2 hours. You can rely on this: it is perfectly harmless and a sure cure. D. S. BARNES, sole agent, No. 202 Broadway, New-York. $1 a bottle.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

A NEW AND SPLENDID TRUSS, JUST INvented and patented. The inventor wishes to sell the right for the United States. For particulars address BRYAN, National Hotel, Cortlandt-st., New-York.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without the loss of time or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he does for others and what he will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. This is peculiar to no other; will not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored Illustrations. The best work out.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—GEORGE LUND, Plaintiff, against ELIZABETH C. BUCHANAN, Executrix, and WILLIAM OLIVER BUCHANAN and JOSEPHEN CAMBRELING, Executors of the last Will and Testament of Robert S. Buchanan, deceased; the said Elizabeth C. Buchanan, individually, Mary Ann Buchanan, George Carle V. Buchanan, George C. Crispigny and Elizabeth Jane Crispigny his wife, Wentworth James Buchanan and Agatha his wife, William Robert Buchanan, Alexander Brock Buchanan and Elizabeth his wife, Mary Buchanan, Alexander Carlisle Buchanan, and Charlotte Louisa Caldwell, his wife, Sophia Louisa Buchanan, Carlisle Edward Buchanan, Earnest Bowen Buchanan, Ida Mary Buchanan, Arthur Hamilton Buchanan, Noel Hubert Buchanan, John Stewart Buchanan and Mabel Anu his wife, Samuel Robinson Buchanan, Elizabeth Robinson Buchanan, John Robinson Buchanan, Hume Robinson Buchanan, Kate Robinson Buchanan, Mabel Robinson Buchanan, James Ouchen Buchanan, Robert Robinson Buchanan, the said William Oliver Buchanan, and Mary Ellen his wife, James Oliver Buchanan, Florence Anna Buchanan, Bertha Elizabeth Buchanan, Robert Stewart Buchanan, Reginald Heber Buchanan, Harold Walter Buchanan, Robert Blackwell and Sarah Blackwell his wife, Elizabeth White, Hugh Taylor and Amelia H. Taylor his wife, Kenneth Moffat and Caroline B. Moffatt his wife, Joseph Robinson and Georgiana Robinson his wife, the People of the State of New-York, Laura Taylor, George Gibson and Maria F. Gibson his wife, Henry McFarlan and Ann McFarlan his wife, The American Bible Society, Laura J. Post, Henry S. Sawyer, William Tinker, Oliver P. Loomis, George S. Ives, John Ridley, The Farmers' and Citizens' Bank of Long Island, and George B. Welch, Defendants.

To the defendants above named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 7th day of February, 1862, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Feb. 7, 1862.

KNOX & MASON, No. 111 Broadway,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

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STATE OF NEW-YORK—SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF ONONDAGA.—JAMES DEXTER, general guardian of the infant children of Mrs. Catharine Temple, deceased, and Robert Temple, against CATHARINE F. ASHLEY, as widow and administratrix of &c., of Theodore Ashley, deceased, Sarah Griggs, Elizabeth Marvin, Charlotte Felton, Kate Loomis, Amos Gillett, Trumbull C. Kimberly, receiver of the Genesee Mutual Insurance Company.—Summons for relief. To the abovenamed defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of the plaintiffs in this action, which was filed with the Clerk of Onondaga County, January 24th, 1862, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscribers, at their office, No. 55 State-street, Albany, within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer said complaint as hereby required, the plaintiffs will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Jan. 23, 1862.

MEADS & REYNOLDS, Pl'ffs Att'y's.

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COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

PERNAMBUCO, Brazil, Jan. 1, 1862.

MR. DANIEL M. ROLLINS IS THIS DAY admitted a partner in our firm. Our Mr. H. H. Swift, as resident partner in the United States, has transferred his place of business from Boston to No. 80 South-st., New-York, where, having associated himself with Mr. Henry Forster Hitch, they, under the style of H. H. SWIFT & CO., will attend to all business appertaining to our firm. Mr. Edwin F. Adams will still continue to represent the firm in Boston.

HENRY FORSTER & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

PASSPORTS.—All persons leaving the United States will require to have *Passports* from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Muir.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
	SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

AFRICA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 12.
AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 19.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 26.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, &c.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, LONDONDERRY AND DUBLIN FOR $30.—The A 1 powerful Clyde-built steamship UNITED KINGDOM, Capt. CRAIG, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on TUESDAY, Feb. 25, at 12 o'clock noon. This steamship is fitted up in the most approved style, to insure the comfort and safety of passengers. Rates of passage: Cabin, $60; intermediate, $35; steerage, $30, including an abundant supply of cooked provisions. The succeeding steamship CALEDONIA, Capt. JAMES CLARK, will sail TUESDAY, March 25. Apply to FRANCIS McDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES PER STEAMSHIP ETNA FROM LIVERPOOL.

The ETNA sailed from Liverpool on the 29th January, and in consequence of damage sustained at sea, by collision, was compelled to put into Holyhead, she afterward proceeded to Liverpool, where the cargo was transhipped on board the Company's steamer EDINBURGH, now due.

Consignees are hereby notified that an average bond is at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway, and one also at the office of LAWSON & WALKER, Adjusters, No. 62 Wall-st., and they are requested to call, with their bills of lading, and sign the bond, immediately on the ship's arrival, as no goods can be delivered until the bond is signed. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NOTICE.—By order of the Secretary of State, all passengers leaving the United States, are required to provide themselves with Passports, directions for obtaining which may be had at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway, New-York. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY, Feb. 15.
ETNA	SATURDAY, Feb. 22.
KANGAROO	SATURDAY, Mar. 1.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	$80	Steerage to London	$33
First cabin to Paris	$85	Steerage to Paris	$38
First cabin to Hamburg	$85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown; 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $1 5. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EVANS & MACKY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LAS MEES-SEARLE, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on

MONDAY, 3d March.	SATURDAY, 29th April.
SATURDAY, 29th March.	SATURDAY, 24th May.

Passage money to Nassau $45
Passage money to Havana 60

All persons leaving the United States are required to have passports from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation. For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR HAVANA.—THE UNITED STATES MAIL Steamship ROANOKE leaves

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 17.

The Senate met at 7 o'clock, with a large attendance of outsiders.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

To amend the general fire insurance laws relative to the powers and duties of the Captain of the Port Harbor-masters of the port of New-York.

A communication was presented from Col. L. K. BRUYN, inviting the Senate to attend the celebration of WASHINGTON'S birthday. Accepted.

BILLS NOTICED.

Mr. FOLGER—To authorize the selection of a site for another State Prison.

Mr. FEEB—To incorporate the Forty-second-street Railroad.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. FARRAR—For the relief of Savings' Banks in respect to lands sold for taxes.

BILLS PASSED.

To amend the act relative to County Treasurers by prohibiting the use of money in their hands.

Relative to the New-York and Erie Railroad; consolidating the several branches.

To amend the Appropriation act of 1861.

Senator TOBEY was placed on the Committee on Banks during the absence of Senator HENDERSON.

The bill to facilitate the purchase of property in the vicinity of Forts Hamilton and Tompkins by the United States, for the purposes of defence, came up for a third reading. On motion of Mr. FOLGER, it was laid on the table at present, as parties in behalf of the United States desired to be heard.

The remainder of the session was consumed in the consideration of bills in Committee of the Whole.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 17.

There was a light attendance in the House today.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

To incorporate the Franklin Association of New-York City.

To incorporate the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church of the United States.

To extend the terms and provide for the adjournments of the Court of General Sessions in the City of New-York.

To punish the frauds on laborers and others seeking employment.

For the better security of mechanics and laborers performing work and furnishing material on land in Kings County.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. COZY—To reduce the fare of the City railroads.

By Mr. LEARY—To provide for the apprehension and prosecution of kidnappers in New-York.

By Mr. CODDINGTON—To regulate public advertising in the City of New-York.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. TALMAN—To authorize the construction of a railroad in Tenth and other streets, New-York. The corporators are John B. Jenkins, Thomas T. Hunter and James Calaman.

By Mr. BENEDICT—To prevent frauds in opening the streets of New-York.

By Mr. BEADLE—To empower railroad companies to employ a police force.

During the session of the House, in the midst of calling the ayes and noes on the question relating to the expenses of the House.

Mr. ROYAL PHELPS rose, announcing that he had just received the gratifying intelligence of the capture of Fort Donelson by our troops, and also of the capture of the City of Savannah.

A scene of much excitement ensued.

All the rules of order were disregarded, the House rising and giving cheer after cheer, throwing up their hats, clapping their hands, &c., in which demonstration the galleries heartily joined.

The excitement increased when Mr. BENEDICT added to the announcement the reported capture of Gens. PILLOW, BUCKNER and JOHNSTON.

Three more cheers were given with great enthusiasm.

The Assembly concurred in the resolution to adjourn over WASHINGTON'S birthday.

From the time of the announcement of the news of the surrender of Fort Donelson was made, to the adjournment, the House lost all appearance of a deliberative body.

A resolution congratulating the country on the victory was taken up.

Patriotic speeches were made by Messrs. Alvord, Ogden, Gray, Pryhe, and Schofield, who were frequently interrupted in their remarks by applause on the floor and in the galleries.

The excitement broke out afresh when the announcement was made by the Speaker of the capture of FLOYD.

The noise of 100 guns fired at the Capitol Park, by order of Commissary-General WELCH, mingled with the shouts of the members, and added to the excitement of the scene.

The resolution was adopted after an amendment by Mr. BANKS directing an illumination of the Capitol and State House.

Overflowing with enthusiasm and patriotism, the House adjourned.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

RECEPTION OF COL. CORCORAN AND HIS COMRADES—CELEBRATING THE UNION VICTORIES—VETO OF THE ORDINANCE PROHIBITING THE USE OF SALT IN THE STREETS—THE HACKLEY CONTRACT—BADGES—WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE COMPTROLLER.

At a regular meeting of this Board last evening, a resolution offered by Mr. FROMENT was adopted, that the Committee on National Affairs take suitable measures for the reception of Col. CORCORAN and his fellow-prisoners on their arrival in this City.

A resolution by the same party was also adopted congratulating the country upon the recent successes of the Union army, and directing the National flag to be displayed upon all the pubilc buildings, and 100 guns to be fired in celebration of the victories, on Wednesday, the 19th, (to-morrow.)

A Message was received from the Mayor, and ordered on file, vetoing the ordinance prohibiting the use of salt in the streets of the City. The objections of the Mayor are chiefly against the application of the ordinance to railroad cars, which he thinks would greatly impede travel, and thereby cause unnecessary inconvenience to the public. The resolutions of the Commissioners of Health, now in force, he thinks are sufficient to prohibit a general use of salt in the streets where such prohibition is necessary. The Committee on Cleaning Streets presented a report upon the Hackley contract, which concludes with a resolution directing the City Inspector, when he sends his certificates to the Comptroller, to state distinctly whether the streets have been cleaned according to the contract or not, and if not, that the Comptroller withhold payment from the contractor; also in case the streets have not been cleaned according to contract, that the City Inspector proceed immediately to have the work performed at the expense of the contractor's sureties. The Mayor is also authorized, whenever it shall appear that the contract has not been properly fulfilled, to take measures for abrogating the same.

The resolution from the other Board, authorizing the Clerk of the Board to furnish badges for the members, coming up for adoption, Mr. DAYTON opposed it as a useless expenditure, and particularly unnecessary for the old members, who were furnished with badges last year. The expense of badges for both Boards last year, he said, was over $800. Public hackmen, porters, and policemen were compelled to wear badges, but members of the Common Council wore them from choice.

Alderman GENET said the badges had already been ordered and furnished, and the only question was whether the Board would pay for them. The Clerk, he at first supposed, had ordered them in accordance with the usual custom, but it appeared that this was not the case; some member of the Board had ordered them without any authority from the Board, and under these circumstances he should oppose the resolution, and vote against any appropriation for their payment.

At the request of the Board the Clerk made an explanation, from which it appeared that he had not ordered the badges, but it did not appear who had ordered them; the Clerk had merely distributed them after they were furnished. The resolution was finally referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

The weekly statement of the Comptroller was received, from which it appeared that the receipts into the Treasury during the past week were $326,340 85; payments, $371,871 22; leaving a balance on hand, including the balance of the previous week, of $3,079,528 68.

After some routine business the Board adjourned to Monday evening next, at 5 o'clock.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

THE ANNUAL BUDGET—RAISING THE TAXES WITHOUT GOING TO THE LEGISLATURE—CELEBRATION OF WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY—COMMEMORATION OF THE RECENT VICTORIES—RECEPTION OF COL. CORCORAN.

The Board of Councilmen held their regular meeting last evening. The usual references were made of several important petitions and resolutions. A resolution to appoint the TIMES, *Tribune* and *Herald* Corporation papers, was referred. The Auditor's Report for the last quarter was presented, and one thousand copies ordered printed. The Finance Committee reported, without amendment, the Comptroller's budget for 1862, and it was made the special order for next Thursday evening.

The counsel of the Board sent in a communication in answer to a call from the Board, asking whether it was necessary to go to the Legislature to raise money by tax, stating that it was absolutely necessary, but he gave no reasons. Mr. BARNEY offered a resolution putting the question in another shape, so as to ascertain if the Legislature had not already conferred full power to raise money by tax on the Common Council, which was adopted after considerable discussion.

A resolution from the other Board, prohibiting the employment by the Committees of any outside clerks, was referred.

The resolution to commemorate the Birthday of WASHINGTON, as amended by the Board of Aldermen, was concurred in.

The series of resolutions offered in the Board of Aldermen, by Alderman FROMENT, with reference to the glorious victories at Mill Spring, Roanoke, Fort Donelson, Fort Henry, &c., tendering the thanks of the Common Council to the Commanders engaged, and that a salute of 100 guns be fired on the 19th inst., and that the flags be raised on all public and private buildings throughout the City, were concurred in.

The resolutions from the other Board to receive suitably Col. CORCORAN and his companions on their return from captivity, were also concurred in, and after the transaction of some unimportant routine business, the Board adjourned until Thursday.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

EARLIER COLLECTION OF TAXES URGED—UNIMPORTANT SESSION.

The Board of Supervisors held a brief meeting yesterday, the Chair being occupied by Mr. TWEED in the absence of Mr. PURDY.

A few petitions for remission of taxes and several bills were appropriately referred. On motion of Mr. WEISSMANN, the work of binding and rebinding books in the Register's office was ordered discontinued, the Board objecting to pay longer $3 per day for men engaged in binding at the office, and for the further reason that the appropriation is exhausted.

The following communication was received from the Mayor, and referred to the Committee on Annual Taxes:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1862.

To the Honorable the Board of Supervisors:

GENTLEMEN: I sign the accompanying resolution authorizing your honorable body to borrow money in anticipation of the collection of the annual taxes, and to issue County revenue bonds therefor, only in view of the existing necessity of raising money by the mode proposed for the use of the County for the current year.

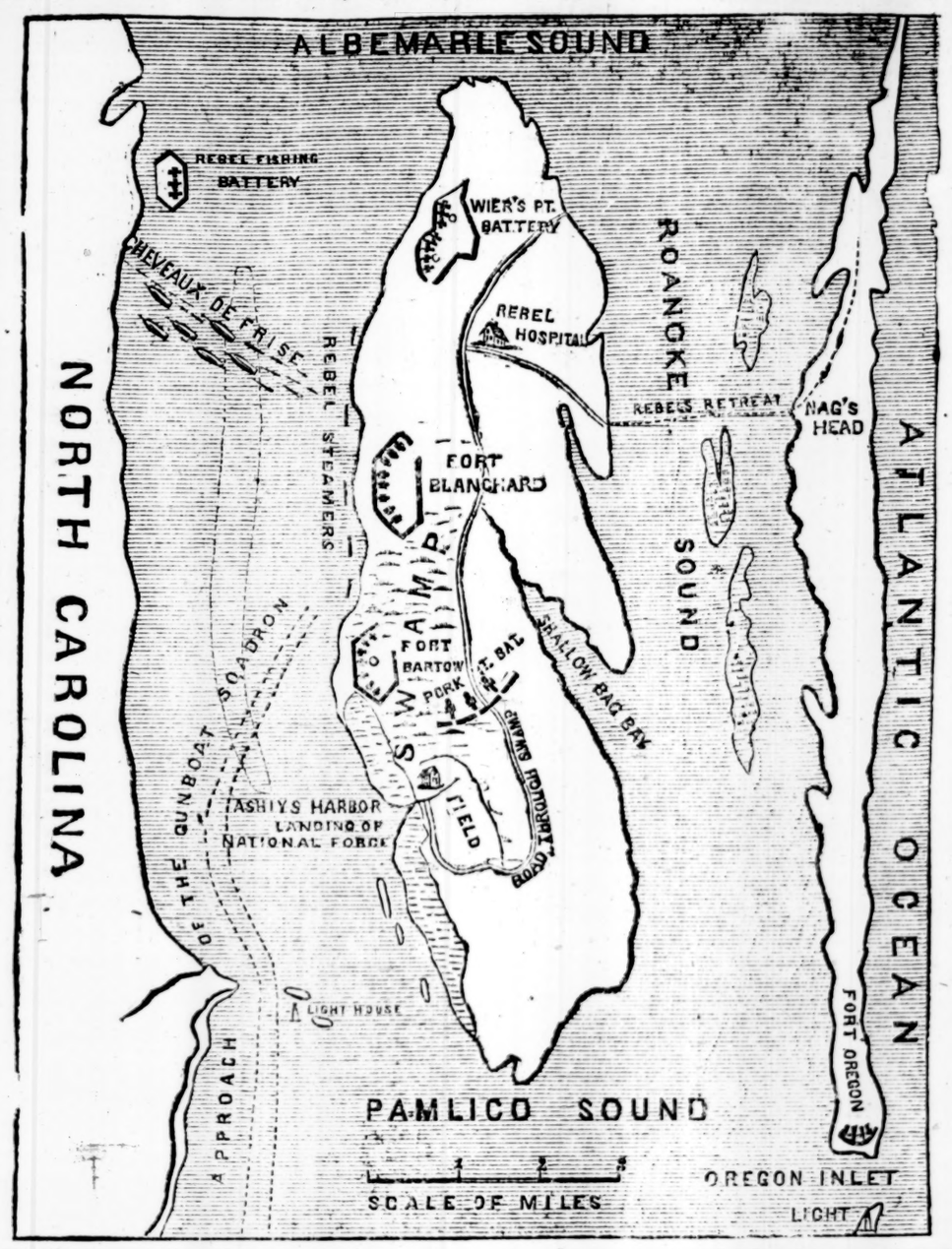
It would avoid this annual recurring necessity, if we could have a change of the law as to the time of collecting the taxes, such as has been repeatedly recommended by the Comptroller. The law should provide for the collection of the taxes at an early period in the year. This would save the large amount now paid for interest upon the revenue bonds, on which the money has been heretofore raised, and which are the means indicated in the proposed law accompanying your resolution. It would also prevent our being placed, year after year, in the unbecoming position of a borrower for short periods for current expenses, while our community is able and willing to pay the taxes, if required, in time to avoid any such necessity.

I would therefore earnestly recommend that the proper steps be taken to procure the change of law above suggested. GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

After ordering the payment of some small bills, which had been reported upon favorably, the Board adjourned until Tuesday of next week.

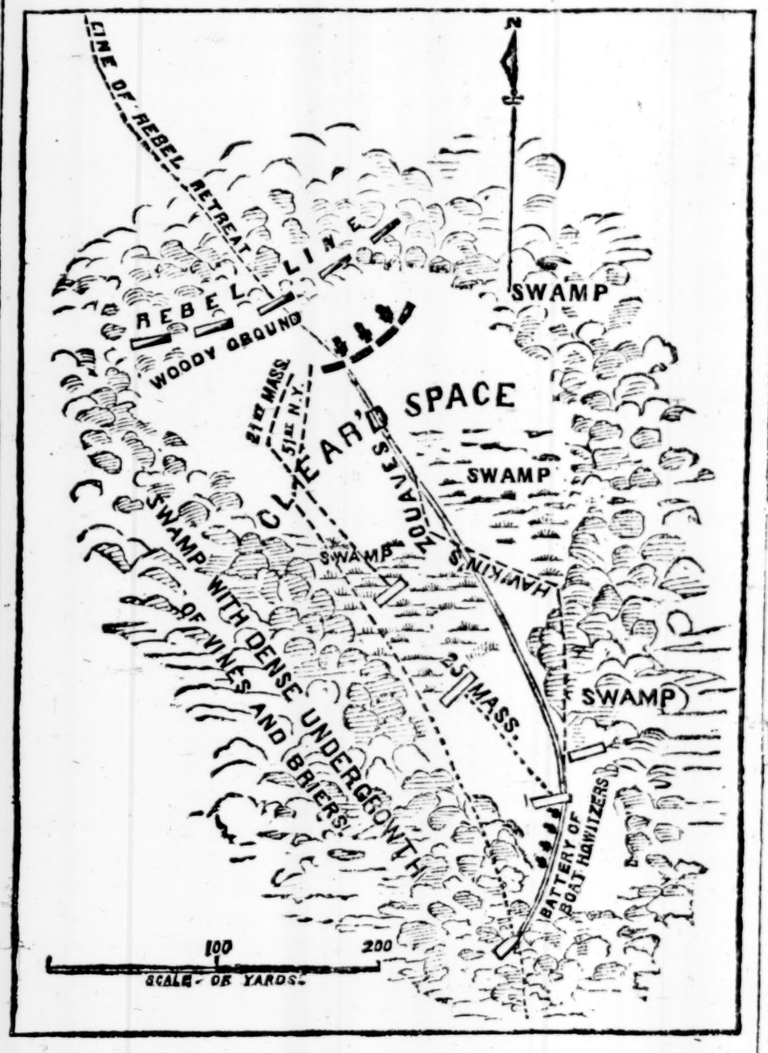
ROANOKE ISLAND AND ITS DEFENCES.

The Rebel Fortifications and Batteries, and the Line of Approach of our Naval and Military Forces.



PORK POINT BATTERY.

The Scene of the Charge of the Twenty-first Massachusetts, the Fifty-first New-York and Hawkins' Zouaves.



THE BATTLE OF ROANOKE.

The Diagrams of the battle-scenes on Roanoke Island, drawn by our correspondent on the spot, were inserted only in our edition of Sunday morning, and as being the only correct view of the field and the movements yet given to the public—there have been a large number of inquiries for them, we herewith reproduce them. The contour of the island, and the location of the rebel fortifications and batteries, will at once be seen and understood. At the left, on the mainland, a long, low point puts out, which marks the entrance to Croatan Sound. (Croatan Sound is the sheet of water to the left of Roanoke Island, as seen in the Diagram.) The entrance for ships lies between this marshy point and two small, low islands, between which, on piles, is set a lighthouse. The passage is not over 200 yards wide, and could easily have been obstructed by sinking wrecks or driving piles. It was not capable of being defended, however, the mainland at the left being an extensive marsh, cut up in all directions by deep sloughs.

This narrow passage our long procession of gunboats threaded, and steered northward. As they moved onward to Roanoke, six or seven rebel gunboats were discovered hugging the island shore. They were apparently in line of battle, and hovering under cover of shore batteries. Four steamers were also in plain view, lying northwest of the island, and on the opposite shore two or three schooners, evidently placed there for the purpose of carrying off the troops in case of necessity. Between us and these vessels, lying directly across the channel, (says our correspondent,) we could count sixteen sunken vessels, and long rows of piles were driven to obstruct our passage. (Marked in diagram as *chevaux de frise.*) Just to the right, toward the island shore, is a wide space suspiciously left open—the whole looking as if it were a trap to decoy us within range of their batteries.

A gunboat struck out from the rest of the fleet and steered boldly toward the shore. On a projecting point about two miles west of the middle of Roanoke Island, something like earthworks are discovered, and dimly visible against the background of forest is some kind of a color flying. The presence near and on each side of it of two steamers indicated the spot as the location of a battery. At 11.45 the *Underwriter* fired a gun, which was immediately followed by one from the *Southfield*, and several of the naval fleet follow suit. Five of the steamers steer in shore, while the bulk of the fleet keep at a more respectful distance. At 11.50 two heavy guns follow each other in quick succession from the shore, backed up by one, two, three, from the rebel steamers. Before the smoke has cleared away, the naval gunboats give them two for one all round. At 12 o'clock the majority of vessels were fairly engaged, and the heavy booming of cannon from the fort showed that the contest had begun.

Lieut. ANDREWS, of the Ninth New-York, was now sent with a boat to sound out a place to land. He took ten men, who volunteered for the service, and pulling toward an opening on the shore, sounded out a good channel for the purpose.

The Fifty-first New-York, Col. FERRERO, was already on board of the *Cadet*, and by 4 o'clock were waiting orders to be permitted to land. The Massachusetts Twenty-first, Twenty-third, Twenty-fifth, and the other regiments consituting RENO'S Brigade, were also placed in launches, and on board the *Pilot Boy* and *Phœnix*, which, with a long string of boats in tow, proceeded carefully toward the shore. A rebel force now made its appearance to contest the landing. At this juncture a gunboat ran down to the place, and threw a shower of shrapnel into the woods, which caused the rebels to beat a sudden retreat.

The *Pilot Boy*, which had some twenty launches in tow, was run into a small indentation in the bank, and just at the proper moment all the boats were detached and swung in procession along the bank. The troops sprang out. The Fifty-first New-York and the Twenty-third Massachusetts landed at the same time. The bank was covered with a heavy jungle, some two hundred yards in width, through which the troops were compelled to pass in mud half-knee deep. Beyond this they came to an open field, in which, at the left, was a farm-house. Passing to the eastern edge of this field the troops formed in line and halted, where they were joined by other regiments, and awaited orders from the Commanding General. About 5½ o'clock P. M. Gen. RENO ordered the Twenty-first Massachusetts forward through the woods to the main road, with instructions to occupy the place until morning. The enemy were concealed from view by a dense forest.

At 7½ o'clock, A. M., Gen. FOSTER advanced along the narrow road with the Twenty-fifth, Twenty-third and Twenty-seventh Massachusetts, Tenth Connecticut and Fifth Rhode Island battalion. He reconnoitered the road which swept round from the right of the open field to the left in a semi-circle. Gen. RENO brought up his brigade, consisting of the Twenty-first Massachusetts, Fifty-first New-York, Ninth New-Jersey, and Fifty-first Pennsylvania. The troops waded, at times, ankle deep in mud and water. Right and left of the road the woods were very dense, a thick chapperal obscuring the view, and the whole way being a swamp. The troops passed along this road two miles, when they approached a clearing. At 8½ o'clock firing commenced from the rebel skirmishers in front and on each side.

The Twenty-fifth Massachusetts now reached a curve in the road, and came in sight of a rebel battery, from which three guns poured a raking fire, from which our troops were compelled to fall back under cover of the woods.

By this time Gen. RENO had come up, and deployed to the left of the road, the Twenty-first Massachusetts, Ninth New-York and Fifty-first New-York taking their way through a corner of the woods in an oblique direction to the battery, with the intention of turning its right flank. They here found themselves in a deep morass, up to their waists in mud, and compelled to cut away the chapparel with their swords. The Hawkins Zouaves had been sent into the swamp to the right, where they were opposed to the rebel fire from the left of the battery, but they escaped with trifling loss. The troops, however, advanced with great steadiness in the face of the enemy's fire.

CHARGE OF THE PORK POINT BATTERY. [*See Cut.*]

The instant the rebels' fire slackened, our troops sprang forward with a bound, CLARK leading the Twenty-first Massachusts, and FERRERO the Fifty-first New-York. They charged around the right of the battery, and at the same instant the left wing of the Ninth New-York, which had been skirmishing to the right, charged up the road in face of the works. The panic-stricken rebels, seeing themselves outflanked, turned and fled in the greatest confusion as the Union troops poured into their battery. The Zouaves went over the parapets and through the embrasures, while the Twenty-first Massachusetts and the Fifty-first New-York came in at their right. The American color of the Fifty-first New-York was planted on the works, along with the colors of the Twenty-first Massachusetts, and then such shouts as rent the air, sent up by the combined Union forces, never awakened such echoes before in the lonely forests of Roanoke. The day was over.

Within the fort were found three guns, well mounted on field-carriages—one a 24-pound Dahlgren howitzer, an 18-pound field-gun, and a 12-pounder, with a large supply of ammunition in caissons.

The whole appearance of the position showed that the rebels had no idea that any troops would be able to penetrate the cypress swamp in front of their lines.

The troops pushed on to the other rebel positions, and the enemy's batteries were assailed in succession in the manner and with the results heretofore chronicled.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

LAUGHING GAS EXHIBITION IN AID OF THE FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.—Nothing daunted by Boreas with his terrific aids of sleet and snow, the tried friends of the Five Points Mission proved themselves other than fair-weather friends, and crowded Cooper Union main hall last night, to witness the scientific as well as ludicrous developments, produced by the action of laughing or nitrous oxide gas upon the human brain. One hundred and twenty-five children occupied the platform, or rather each side of it, while the centre was fenced about and left vacant for the inhalers of the gas. First the children sang sacred and patriotic songs, then Dr. COLTON came forward and stated that, as we all were aware, there was a time appointed to be serious, also one to laugh and dance; this was the moment for the latter, and although he had prepared the gas, he scarcely thought its agency would be required to make people laugh to-night, after the joyous news of the day. Great applause hailed this allusion, which was joined in by the youthful denizens of the Five Points to such a hilarious extent as to call for demonstrations of rebuke from their guardians, although they themselves could scarcely keep their faces straight long enough to scold. The exhibition was a perfect success, and netted a handsome sum which, after the deduction of the necessary expenses, will be appropriated as above stated. So popular have these innocent exhibitions become that Dr. COLTON is in demand among our amusement-lovers, who desire not alone their own satisfaction, but the advancement of some good cause, and he has consented to the proposition of one such for next Wednesday week, in the same hall. The proceeds are to go to the increase of the fund established for sending children to homes in the West. Due notice of it will appear in the City Press. It will also be seen that Dr. COLTON will give one of these agreeable entertainments to-morrow afternoon for ladies only.

MORE TROOPS FROM MAINE.—The Thirteenth Regiment Maine Volunteers, in Camp Beaufort, at Auzusta, Maine, have orders to start this morning for the seat of war. The Colonel is the celebrated Apostle of Temperance, Hon. NEAL DOW. The regiment numbers one thousand men, stalwart and substantial citizens of the Pine Tree State. In five months of camp life but twelve cases of intoxication have occurred, a degree of temperance quite unequaled in any army in the world. They are armed with English Rifles, bought by the State of Maine in England through an agent sent there for that purpose. The Sons of Maine, resident in New-York, are invited to meet at the Astor House this morning, at 9½ o'clock, to make arrangements for the presentation of a flag to the regiment on its passage through this City.

A YOUNG BURGLAR.—JUSTICE BRENNAN yesterday committed THOMAS MURRAY, aged 16 years, to prison, for trial upon two complaints for burglary. He is charged with having broken into the Philadelphia Railroad ticket-office, on the night of the 12th inst., and stolen a revolver, worth $20, a gold-headed cane, of the same value, and $40 worth of ferry tickets. The head of the cane was found upon him at the time of his arrest. The other charge against the prisoner is that he broke into the store of JOHN HOLST, No. 58 Dey-street., with intent to rob it.

A MAN AND HIS WIFE FOUND DEAD.—Yesterday morning, a man named MCCARTHY, and his wife, were both found dead at their residence in One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues. One was found in bed, and the other upon the floor. They had been missed since Friday last, and the neighbors becoming alarmed, caused their room to be broken open, when their bodies were discovered. Coroner COLLINS will investigate the matter to-day.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.—The anniversary of the birthday of WASHINGTON will be celebrated on the evening of the 22d inst. by a *Union Festival*, at Irving Hall, under the auspices of a joint sub-Committee of the Republican Central Committee and the Young Men's Republican Central Committee. The occasion will be wholly *National* in its character, and promises to be one of great interest. All wines and liquors are to be precluded, and the tickets will be at a low price. Many eloquent speakers are expected to be present.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT—WEEKLY REPORT OF MORTALITY, &c.—The regular weekly report of the City Inspector shows the number of deaths in the City to have been 403, of which 84 were men, 101 women, 119 boys and 108 girls. Of these, 185 were adults and 218 children; 194 were males and 209 females. This is a decrease of 19 on the last report, and of 6 over the corresponding week of 1861.

DEPARTURE OF THE NINTH RHODE ISAND BATTERY.—Yesterday the transport-ship *Charter Oak* sailed for Port Royal with the above battery on board. It numbers two hundred and seventy-five men. The following is a list of the officers: Capt. WIGHTMAN, Lieuts. Rottander, Dockery, Brown, Potter and Eagan.

DEPARTURE OF TWO COMPANIES FOR SERRELL'S ENGINEER REGIMENT.—Companies F and H, of Col. SERRELL'S Engineer Regiment, left yesterday on board the *Charter Oak* for Port Royal, where the Regiment is at present stationed. Major BUTT, an officer of experience, was in command.

LES ENFANS PERDUS.—The grand ball in aid of the above regiment will be given at the Academy of Music this evening. Mr. GOTTSCHALK will play his "Torchlight March," which he has composed for the occasion; in addition to which, the regiment will go through various evolutions.

DEPARTURE OF THE NINETY-THIRD REGIMENT FOR RIKER'S ISLAND.—The above regiment, Col. CROCKER, which arrived in this City from Albany on Saturday, left yesterday for Riker's Island, where it will be armed and prepared for active service.

THE BALL IS UP.—Mr. R. J. DE CORDOVA, the famous humorist and lecturer, will explain the tremendous meaning of this momentous announcement at Clinton Hall to-night. A lecture on such a topic by such a gentleman, cannot fail to be amusing.

The Pat. Mathews Stabbing Affair.

A VERDICT AGAINST THE PRISONERS.

The room over the Dead-house at the New-York Hospital was again crowded yesterday, by persons interested in the case of PATRICK MATHEWS, whose violent death was the subject of investigation by Coroner RANNEY. The testimony of the principal witnesses corroborated that which was given on Saturday, and the jury had no difficulty in making up their verdict, which declared the prisoner, JOHN REYNOLDS, to have inflicted the fatal wounds, and WILLIAM WHISTON and JAMES SHELBY to have been accessory to the crime.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Common Council.

THE TAKING OF FORT DONELSON—COL. A. M. WOOD—WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

A regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held last evening, Ald. P. G. TAYLOR in the Chair. Under the special order, the Railroad Committee reported that it was inexpedient the present season to prohibit the use of salt by the Railroad Companies on their tracks. The Committee also recommend the passage of an ordinance to prohibit smoking in the cars, and also forbidding the Conductors from eating their meals on the cars. The last two matters were finally withdrawn, and the report was then laid on the table.

Alderman STRONG, on leave, offered the following:

Whereas, The recent news from our army and navy has filled all hearts with joy, and as "out of the fullness of the heart the mouth speaketh;" therefore be it

Resolved, That we hail the capture of Fort Donelson as one of the most important, brilliant and satisfactory events of the rebellion; that in the capture of the rebel chiefs, JOHNSON, PILLOW, BUCKNER and others, with ten thousand of their deceived followers, the rebellion has, in our opinion, received a fatal blow.

Resolved, That we tender to our gallant troops our heartfelt thanks for their brilliant achievements, and, in the name of Brooklyn, promise ever to hold them high as brave defenders of our country against its deadliest enemies—treason and rebellion.

Resolved, That in memory of Somerset and Roanoke, of Fort Henry, Bowling Green and Fort Donelson, will go hand in hand with Lexington and Bunker Hill; with Trenton, Saratoga—with PERRY and DECATUR.

Resolved, That we congratulate our fellow-citizens upon the cheering prospects of a speedy termination of this wicked rebellion—a return of peace, a resumption of business, and a restoration of that happiness and prosperity which it has been our high privilege under the ever blessed flag of our country, long to enjoy.

Resolved, That we view the approaching anniversary of the birthday of the Immortal WASHINGTON with more than ordinary reverence; that in conformity with the recommendation of the President of the United States this day shall hereafter be observed in this city as a National holiday, and that the Mayor is hereby authorized to make every suitable arrangement to appropriately commemorate the approaching 22d day of February, for which purpose the sum of $250 is hereby appropriated.

The resolutions was unanimously adopted.

Alderman TEMAN, on leave, presented the following:

Whereas, Intelligence has just arrived, that the President of the Board, the gallant Col. WOOD, and other members of the Fourteenth Regiment, who have been imprisoned by the rebels, are likely to be speedily released, and may be expected in this City in a few days, be it therefore

Resolved, That the Board hail with delight the expected return of Col. WOOD, and that a committee of five be forthwith appointed by the President, to make arrangements for a suitable reception to be given to him and to other members of the Fourteenth Regiment who may accompany him.

Adopted—and the Chair appointed as such Committee, Aldermen Teman, Van Brunt, Franks, Riche and Fisher. On motion, the Mayor and Alderman TAYLOR were added to the Committee. After the transaction of considerable routine business, the Board adjourned for one week.

EXPLOSION AT GRAVESEND—TWO MEN KILLED.—At about 12 o'clock Saturday night, a tank used for extracting dyes from dyewoods, in the factory of Messrs. ALFRED PARTRIDGE & Co., at Gravesend, exploded, and the steam spread about the premises in such volume that several employes in the establishment were scalded, two of whom died on Sunday. The parties who died were ANDREW THOMPSON and JOHN WILLIAMS. The other persons will recover. The premises were only slightly damaged by the explosion.

[Advertisement.]

The week opened rich at Barnum's Museum yesterday. In spite of the storm and the excitement in the street, the old Museum was crowded as usual, and Commodore NUTT was the great star of attraction.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 50 | Sun sets..... 5 38 | Moon rises.... 10 34

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 10 07 | Gov. Island 10 56 | Hell Gate.... 12 18

MARINE INTELLIGENCE

NEW-YORK.....MONDAY, Feb. 17.

Cleared.

Ships Marcia C. Day, Chase, Liverpool, Walsh, Carver & Chase; Herald, Simmons, Cadiz and a market, James Robinson; Northern Chief, Veazie, Liverpool, E. D. Brookman & Co.

Barks Tahite, Davis, Philadelphia, Brett, Son & Co.; Reindeer, Wellington, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Brigs Boreas, (Br.,) Cronan, St Pierre, B. F. Small; Lizzie, (Br.,) Gottril, Cork, Murdock & Smythe; C. C. Billings, Tapley, Point-au-Petre, Thos. R. Sanford; H. Havelock, Dexter, St. Pierre, J. F. Whitney & Co.

Schooners O. C. Acken, Peck, Stamford, R. Sanford; Sahva, Whitmore, Philadelphia, F. Talbot & Co.

Sloop Jane Maria, Wais, New-London, H. S. Rackett

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport New-York, Hunter, Locust Point, in ballast.

Steamer M. Sanford, Sanford, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Ship Enoch Train, (of Boston,) Nickerson, London 45 ds., in ballast to Hallett & Carman. Had heavy weather most of the passage.

Bark Express, Swendsen, Sagua 10 ds., with sugar and molasses to P. V. King & Co. 15th inst., off Cape May, passed a vessel's long boat, bottom up, and painted green, 16th, off Absecom, passed a vessel's jib-boom, with gear attached.

Bark Zingarella, Bunker, Rio Janeiro 37 ds., with coffee to Aymar & Co. Saw going into Rio Janeiro, Am. brig Breeze. Feb. 12, lat. 33 N., lon 72 30, saw a schr. strg. S. S. E., showing a red signal, with a white ball in the centre.

Brig Ada, (Br., of Walton, N. S.,) Greenough, Jacmel 19 ds., via Inagua 12 ds., in ballast to D. R. De Wolf. The A. brings on the crew of bark Maryland, lost at Inagua.

Brig Mary Means, Watson, St. Thomas 16 ds., in ballast to Thompson & Hunter.

Brig Marcia, Herron, Elizabethport, with coal, for Boston.

Schr. Josephine B. Small, Small, Ponce, P. R., Feb. 3, with sugar and molasses to H. Underwood. Had northerly winds most of the passage. 15 inst., off Cape Hatteras, spoke schr. P. B. Blake, of Farmsbow, from Cuba for New-York, with loss of some sails.

Schr. A. W. McLellan, (Br., of Halifax,) McLean, Kingston, Jam., 17 ds., with logwood to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf. Left brig —, from Boston, discharging ice.

Schr. Potter & Hooper, Brown, Tom's River 3 ds., coal.

WIND—Sunset, N. E., with hail and rain.

Sailed.

Feb. 16—Ships Chancellor, Kitty Floyd and Dreadnought, for Liverpool; Spirit of the Times, Aulay; Geo. Washington, Bath. Steamer Ellen S. Terry, Fortress Monroe. Bark Trieste, Shanghai. Brigs A. Hopkins and Eden L., (Aus.,) Cork; Mary Ann, (Br.,) St. Jago; Hauts, (Br.,) London. U. S. steamer Varena, on a cruise.

Feb. 17—From Quarantine—H. B. M. gunboat Racer, for Bermuda.

Foreign Ports.

At Ponce, P. R., Feb. 2, brig Resolute, for New-York, dischg.; J. W. Woodruff, from Philadelphia, for do. do.; D. Trowbridge, for New-Haven in 2 ds.; Nuevitas, do. do.; schr. Volunteer, from Cherryfield, Me., for New-York, idg.

At Jacmel, Jan. 30, schrs. C. H. Cook, for New-York in 3 ds.; G. R. C., (Br.,) for do. next day.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—THE ADVERTISER having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge) with directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for consumption, asthma, bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburgh, Kings County, N. Y.

EXHIBITION FOR LADIES.

Dr. COLTON will give an exhibition of the LAUGHING GAS, for ladies only, at the Cooper Institute, WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 19—doors open at 2—to commence at 3 o'clock—with a view of giving publicity to the public exhibition, which he will give on Wednesday evening of next week, for the benefit of the Society engaged in sending children to the West. Admission in the afternoon 10 cents, to cover expenses.

PIPESVILLEANIA.

Mr. STEPHEN MASSETT, (Jeems Pipes, of Pipesville,) whose admirable readings are the theme of universal admiration, has kindly volunteered to give one of his celebrated *olla podrida* entertainments at Clinton Hall, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 19. Admission 25 cts.

A CLERK.—WANTED, A YOUNG MAN AS ENTRY and general clerk, in a wholesale house; must be a good penman, quick and correct at figures, and bring first-class recommendations; one who has had some experience, and who lives with his parents preferred. Address in handwriting of applicant, giving address, age and reference, Box No. 2,548 Post-office.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse, by an experienced person, who is capable of taking the entire charge of an infant; was in her last situation 11 years; best of City reference given. Apply at No. 104 3d-av., between 13th and 14th sts. Can be seen for two days.

FARM WANTED TO WORK ON SHARES, by a thorough practical man; he is also a good gardener; the farm must be stocked; good references can be given. Apply to Mr PIERZ, No. 21 Bayard-st.

A WET NURSE.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT woman as wet nurse; must be young and healthy; a German or American preferred. Apply to No. 43 West 12th-st.

WANTED TO RENT—IN THE COUNTRY, about an hour's ride from New-York, a good house. Rent not to exceed $450. Address, with full particulars, H., Box No. 123 *Times* Office.